August 14, 1760. NUMB. 1651.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

By the Hannah, *Captain* Montgomery, *from* Dublin, *we have the following Advices*, viz.

PETERSBURGH (Ruſſia) April 15.

ON the 13th the High Chancellor finiſhed with the French Ambaſſador, to the Satisfaction of both Courts, the Affair of the Subſidy. Orders are given to haſten the Fitting out of the Veſſels that are to ſerve as Tranſports to Pruſſia and Pomerania. The Swedes wait only for their Departure to begin their Operations.

Madrid, April 15. Admiral Reggio's Fleet at Cadiz is not yet victualled, and hath got but Half its Complement of Men.

Naples, April 29. *Several extraordinary Conferences have been held, in order to form a new Regulation for raiſing* 10,000 *Recruits in this Kingdom, purſuant to the Inſtructions of the Court of Spain. The Troops which encamp at Sora, upon the Borders of the Eccleſiaſtical State, become every Day more numerous, and our Navy is likewiſe conſtantly augmenting, which occaſions various Conjectures.*

Rome, April 26. The Proclamation, by which the Republic of Genoa offered a Reward for apprehending the Biſhop of Segni, who had landed, or intended to land in Corſica, without their Permiſſion, may have very ſerious Conſequences. The Genoeſe have Reaſon to fear, that the Pope will revive a Claim to that Iſland, of equal Validity, at leaſt, with theirs, and diſpoſe it as ſhall beſt ſuit the Intereſt of the Catholic Part of Europe, and the Welfare of the Iſlanders. The Friends of the Stuart Family are more attentive, than one would imagine, to the Conſequences of this Affair: [Led away, probably, by the wild Scheme propoſed in Cardinal Alberoni's political Teſtament, of giving Corſica to the young Pretender.]

Naples, April 30. Upon the repeated Inſtances of Col. Paoli, Brother to the Head of the Corſican Malecontents, Leave has been given to a Founder of Cannon in Sicily to go over to Corſica.

It is juſt now reported, that a Veſſel carrying the Pope's Colours has been ſunk by a Genoeſe Man of War.

According to ſome private Letters from Madrid, ſince the Victory obtained by the Spaniſh and Portugueſe Troops in October laſt, moſt of the Indians of Paraguay have laid down their Arms, and capitulated.

Algiers, April 14. *The French Conſul having ſupplied a Spaniſh Captain with an old Paſſport, and by that Means facilitating his Evaſion, has been ordered by the Dey to leave his Territories in* 15 *Days.*

Rome, May 3. *Though it is not abſolutely known that the Chevalier de St. George is dead, yet many People think he is ſo, on Account of the great Preparations that are making for ſome Funeral.*

Meiſſen, May 7. *The whole Train of Artillery is arrived, in fine Order, at the Pruſſian Army in this Neighbourhood. Marſhal Daun has ordered his Troops to hold themſelves in Readineſs to march at an Hour's Warning. What Enterprize we ſhall go upon firſt is at preſent a profound Secret, and known only to the King himſelf; but as we are ſurrounded as it were by an Enemy, vaſtly ſuperior in Point of Numbers, we are apprehenſive that we ſhall act pretty much upon the Defenſive, at leaſt till a favourable Opportunity offers to give them Battle.*

Marſeilles, May 4. The Chamber of Commerce of this City has lent the King 600,000 Livres, to enable his Majeſty to complete the Men of War that are fitting out at Toulon.

Wurtzbourg, May 8. The Duke of Wirtemberg perſiſts in his Refuſal of ſuffering his Troops to act in Conjunction with thoſe of France, being determined to command them himſelf in a ſeparate Body; but has ſo far explained himſelf on that Subject to the Court of Verſailles, as to let them know, that he is ready to engage againſt the common Enemy, whenever the Conditions he has propoſed are accepted of. The definitive Anſwer of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty upon that Head is not yet received.

Paris, May 9. By Virtue of a Declaration of the King's, dated the 16th of March laſt, and regiſtered by the Sovereign Council of Alſace, a new Loan is juſt opened at Straſbourg, in Form of Obligations (marked by the Arms of that City) to the Number of 30,000, each Obligation being for 1000 Livres Turnois, bearing an Intereſt of Four and a Half per Cent. The whole, Principal and Intereſt, is promiſed to be paid off in 20 Years; for which the Revenues of Metz, Alſace, and Frenche Compte, are to be lodged in a Cheſt eſtabliſhed for this Purpoſe at Straſbourg.

The Ships in the Villaine are not yet diſarmed. They wait for the firſt high Sea to attempt getting out: If they ſhould ſtill meet with Obſtacles, the Project will be then renounced, and they will be laid up.

May 10. The Brigade of French Guards is ordered to halt in the Neighbourhood of Landau; the March of the King's Regiment, and ſome Regiments of Horſe, which were going to the Army, is likewiſe countermanded. Some People look upon this as an Omen of Peace; but others, with more Reaſon, attribute it rather to the Want of Proviſions and Forage. People form great Hopes of ſome favourable Turn of Affairs at the Court of Madrid, from the Recal of the Marquis de l'Enſenada.

Francfort, May 12. The Diſpoſitions which Marſhal Broglio is making, occaſion various Conjectures, in Regard to the Intentions of the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, and the Attention of the Marſhal to Gieſſen, makes it ſuſpected, that a Neutrality will ſoon be concluded for the County of Heſſe.

His Excellency has marked out a ſtrong Camp before that Place, which he propoſes to fortify with Intrenchments; and there he intends to unite all the Troops that either come from France, or are cantoned in the Country. Letters from Saxony mention a Skirmiſh between the Light Troops of the two Armies, and that 12 Waggons full of wounded Men, are returned to Leipſic. It is ſaid that the Landgravine of Heſſe is going to Geneva.

Hague, May 13. The Engliſh will probably alter their Tone concerning the Dutch Ships detained in their Harbours, when they come to underſtand that the Acceſſion of the States General to the Treaty concluded by the Northern Powers for preſerving the Freedom of Navigation in the Baltic, is an Event not very diſtant. Some Deputies to the Aſſembly of the States General propoſe to make a Motion for extending the Intention of this Confederacy to all the Seas, and to invite the Catholic King to join with them, in caſe his Mediation ſhould prove a tedious Buſineſs.

May 16. The Interviews between the Count d'Affry and General Yorke have been more frequent than ever, ſince the Arrival of the two laſt Engliſh Mails; the Day after the laſt came in, M. d'Affry diſpatched an Expreſs to Paris. Theſe Interviews give much Occupation to the Auſtrian Party: What ſerves to puzzle them more is, that the French Court has, ſince the Arrival of the aforeſaid Expreſs, ſent Orders to M. d'Affry to repair to Verſailles.

Vienna May 10. *According to our laſt Accounts, M. Daun had ordered all Wives of Officers to be ſent out of Dreſden. The Pruſſian Generals Fouquet and Schmettau have taken Poſt near Lownberg, Greiſſenberg, and Leuban; by which Means they cover Lower Silefia, whilſt the Hills are occupied by five Pruſſian Battalions. Five other Battalions, with* 11,000 *Dragoons and Huſſars, are aſſembled in the Neighbourhood of Neiſs. They will be employed againſt the Ruſſians. Eight Thouſand Pruſſians have already entered Poland, to harraſs the Muſcovites in their March.*

Hildeſheim, May 12. *The Governor of Peina, a little Town in this Biſhopric, having refuſed to ſuffer the Hanoverians to raiſe Recruits there, a Detachment of the Allies went thither on the* 10th, *and carried off Priſoners of War a Company of the Elector of Cologn's Troops, with all the Artillery, Arms, and Stores in the Place. The Governor, and the Field Officers, were ſuffered to remain in the Town Priſoners on their Parole.*

Dreſden, May 13. *Laſt Night Gen. Laudohn arrived here, and immediately had a Conference with M. Daun. To-morrow he ſets out to join the Troops under his Command, which have reached the Circle of Konigſgratz. The Pruſſians ſtill remain in their impregnable Camp between the Elbe and the Moldau. Ten Thouſand Men have been detached from their Army, to join that which Prince Henry is aſſembling on the Bober.*

Wurtzbourg, May 13. *General Laudohn's unexpected March to Luſatia was made to prevent the King of Pruſſia's Deſign of drawing Marſhal Daun out of his preſent Poſition, by invading Bohemia; which he muſt now either lay aſide, or leave Brandenburgh and his Capital to the Mercy of the Enemy.*

Berlin, May 13. *The Camp which the King has taken near Meiſſen, between the Elbe and the Mulda, is repreſented to be amazingly ſtrong; inſomuch that our oldeſt Engineers give out that his Majeſty's Army may remain there in Safety the whole Campaign, if Marſhal Daun cannot get round it, ſo as to cut off all Means of procuring Subſiſtence. His Pruſſian Majeſty's Attention is divided between Leipſic and Torgau. The Generals who are neareſt to thoſe Places are ordered to throw into them as many Troops as poſſible, in caſe the Enemy advances towards them, and to defend them to the laſt Extremity, in caſe they are attacked.*

It is aſſured that beſides the Army with which Prince Henry is advanced to Sprottau, upon the Frontiers of Silefia, another Corps will be poſted near Glogau, in order the better to cover that Place againſt the Attempts of the Ruſſians.

Paderborn, May 13. *Proviſions of all Kinds are very dear in theſe Parts. Moſt of the Lands lie uncultivated for want of Horſes; and there is ſcarce, an Ox, Cow, or Sheep to be ſeen for* 60 *Miles together.*

Weſel, May 15. *The Count de St. Germain will command ſuch an Army, as Turenne would have wiſhed to have had to perform great Exploits. It will be compoſed of* 34 *Battalions, and* 38 *Squadrons, beſides Fiſcher's Corps, and the Volunteers of Flanders. This Army will rendezvous the* 2d *of June, and the greateſt Part of it will encamp under Duſſeldorff, and the reſt under our Walls.*

Francfort, May 15. *The Report of the Wirtembergers returning home, is not confirmed.*

May 17. *The French Army expects* 12,000 *Horſes to remount their Cavalry, and for the Uſe of their Train of Artillery; Part of them are already arrived in the Palatinate.*

Amſterdam, May 17. *The laſt Letters from Cleves adviſe, that the French have exacted from that Dutchy, and the County of La Marck,* 3,200,000 *Livres; which will reduce the Inhabitants to the greateſt Diſtreſs. The ſame Letters add, that Prince Ferdinand is marching at the Head of* 60,000 *Men, to croſs the Main at Dettingen, and give Battle to the French.*

Frontiers of Lower Luſatia, May 13. Hitherto Things have been very quiet in Saxony, but we are likely ſoon to have warm Work in this Country, where the greateſt Part of the Troops under General Laudohn is expected in a few Days. General Beck, who commands a ſeparate Body of Auſtrians, has put his Troops in Motion, and on the 10th took Poſſeſſion of the important Poſt of Cotbus, from whence it is preſumed that he will endeavour to penetrate into the New Marche; but this Expedition will be attended with much Difficulty, as the Poſition of the Troops, which are aſſembling under Prince Henry, will enable them to defeat it.

Hamburgh, May 16. The little Inclination which all the Belligerant Powers ſhew for opening of the Campaign, makes many People of Opinion, that a Peace will take Place this Year; and if we may credit ſome Letters received from good Hands, two of the greateſt Powers concerned in the War, are endeavouring to bring about a general Reconciliation.

Francfort, May 19. It is thought the French Troops will not go out of their Quarters before next Month, unleſs the Motions of the Allies oblige them to haſten their Operations. Prince Ferdinand is marking out ſeveral Camps, but it is not yet known where he will employ his chief Force. It is ſaid the Heſſians are to aſſemble at Fritzlar, Zeigenhayn, and Rothenbourg; moſt of the Hanoverians near Mulhauſen, and the Engliſh in the Diſtrict of Paderborn.

Hague, May 22. The laſt Letters from the Allied Army, which are dated the 17th, contain nothing intereſting, only that Prince Ferdinand, who has had his Quarters for two or three Days at Lipſtadt, has transferred them to Stadtbergen. The lateſt Accounts from Saxony make no Mention of any Thing material that hath happened between the Armies in that Country.

Prague, May 10. Two Hundred Pruſſians, draughted from an independent Battalion, who paſſed the Elbe near Reiſa, in the Night between the 2d and 3d Inſt. have been attacked and made Priſoners. The Buſineſs of this Detachment was to mark out a Camp on that Side of the River, and raiſe a Redoubt for its Protection. They had already ſet about the Work, when General Laſci came to diſturb them. He ordered theſe 200 Men to be attacked by his Vanguard. As they were picked Men, they defended themſelves with equal Skill and Bravery, but they were too few in Number to reap any Advantage from their Valour; ſo that after giving indiſputable Proofs of it, they yielded with Honour, and left General Laſci the Advantage of having perhaps diſconcerted one of the King of Pruſſia's principal Projects. The Matter appeared ſo important, that Marſhal Daun, imagining his Pruſſian Majeſty would order his Men to be ſupported, had detached 7 Regiments to reinforce Count Laſci.

Kenſington, May 27. This Day his Excellency the Conde de Fuentes, Ambaſſador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary from the King of Spain, had a private Audience of His Majeſty, to preſent his Credential Letters.

To which he was introduced by his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle (on Account of the Indiſpoſition of the Right Hon. William Pitt, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State) and conducted by Sir Charles Cottrell Dormer, Knt. Maſter of the Ceremonies.

As likewiſe had the Marquis d'Abreu, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Spain, to take his Leave.

Portſmouth, May 23. His Majeſty's Ship Warſpite, Capt. Bentley, arrived from the Bay, has brought in a Privateer Schooner of 14 Guns, and 80 Men. She was taken two or three Days before they left the Bay.

LONDON.

May 24. They write from the Hague, that the King of Great-Britain hath aſked the States General to be Mediators of the ſeparate Peace that ſtill is negociating (they ſay) between the Courts of London and Verſailles.

Private Letters from Peterſburgh of the 14th of April, contradict the Accounts given by the Bruſſels Gazette. They inform us, that the French Ambaſſador received, the Day before, a Courier from Paris with Diſpatches of the laſt Importance, which he immediately delivered to the Chancellor; to whom he at the ſame Time ſignified, that his Court requeſted that the Empreſs might have Patience for ſome Time longer for the Half Year's Subſidy that is due.

The Bruſſels Gazette ſays, that her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Mary of Heſſe is going to reſide at Geneva.

Letters from Guernſey ſay, that the Greyhound Man of War had brought in there three Prizes; no other Particulars are mentioned.

The Shrewſbury, Capt. Palliſor, of 74 Guns; the Pallas, Capt. Clements, of 36, the Argo, Capt. Tinker, of 28, and the Niger, Capt. Bentinck, of 32; fell in with a French Ship of 74 Guns, with three Ships under her Convoy, loaden with Arms, Stores, &c. for Martinico.--The Argo took and has brought in one of the Storeſhips, the Shrewſbury, Pallas, and Niger, chaſed the Man of War and other Storeſhips, and came up with them faſt; the Argo loſt Sight of them in the Night, but heard a great Firing from that Quarter the next Morning.

A Letter from Portſmouth, dated the 21ſt Inſt. adviſes, that the French Eaſt Indiaman, taken by the Pallas Man of War, was juſt arrived in that Port.

They write from Peterſburgh, that the Fleet which is now fitting out in all the Ports of Ruſſia, is deſtined to lay Siege to Stettin.

We hear that the King of Pruſſia's Army is at leaſt 200,000, and very advantageouſly poſted; that he intends to act entirely upon the Defenſive, and is in no Doubt of making a good Campaign.

The French, in a State of Deſperation, having given over all Thoughts of retrieving their ſhattered Glory and Credit by their Marine, depending ſolely upon the Succeſs of their Arms in Germany, has induced our worthy Miniſtry to fix their Attention upon the ſame Object; for which Reaſon three Battalions of the Guards, and ſome marching Regiments, were ready to march for Embarkation at an Hour's Warning, and only wait for Advice from Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwic, whether he ſhall ſtand in Need thereof or not.

Four marching Regiments are on their Way for the Iſle of Wight, and it is thought that none of the Guards will go abroad with the Expedition Fleet, for the Reaſons a-

[For the Remainder, ſee the Fourth Page.]

LONDON.

May 17. *According to Letters from Naples, a Marriage is talked of between Don Philip, Duke of Parma, and the Princess of Beyra, presumptive Heiress of the Crown of Portugal. Other Letters say, that the Infant Don Lewis is to have her.*

Letters from Mentz, of the 4th Inst. say, that 6000 of the Troops of the Prince Palatine of the Rhine, who were in the French Service, are soon to enter into the Service of the King of Prussia.

By a Private Letter from Paris we hear, that Monsr. de Lisle, a famous Mathematician there, had presented to his Majesty a Plan of the Horizon, demonstrating the Passage of the Planet Venus on this Side the Face of the Sun the 6th of June next Year, and will appear as a Spot in the Face of Phœbus; the like Conjunction not having happened for a Century, nor will again till the Year 1802. For this nice Calculation his Most Christian Majesty ordered him a Reward.

May 22. According to several private Letters from Hamburgh, the Motions of the Russians are still very vague and uncertain.

This Day several Bills received the Royal Assent, by Virtue of a Commission from His Majesty, when the Lord President delivered a Speech to both Houses of Parliament, thanking them for their chearful and unanimous Grants for the Year 1760, which amounts to 15,852,706 l. 9 s. 9 d.

May 27. *We hear that several Merchants and Under Writers of this City, on Account of the great Losses which they have already sustained by the Enemy's taking their Ships, are going to join the Owners of Privateers in their intended Petition to the Government for Relief; and to pray a Bounty for Cruizers to be fitted out by them to protect their Trade, and annoy the Enemy.*

Several large Merchant Ships, now fitting out in this and other Ports, for different Parts, will sail with Letters of Marque.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, May 2.

"Our bad Success in America, and the insulting of our Coasts, have made such an Impression, that the Court is determined to make Peace at any Rate. The only Opposition to it is made by the Sticklers for the Court of Vienna. Mean while the chief Attention of our Ministry is fixed on the securing of our Coasts, and the supplying our Places in America with Provisions and fresh Troops. The Forces destined for the guarding of our Coasts are to be augmented with 10,000 Men; so that the War in Germany will be only the second Object of the Ministry's Care.

The Austrian Minister signified to the French Secretary of State, That if France should make a separate Peace with England, and withdraw the Subsidys paid to Russia, the Empress Queen, his Mistress, hoped that the Places in the Netherlands, which had been mortgaged to France, to indemnify her for those Subsidies, would be restored to her Majesty.

Limerick, May 26. Yesterday sailed his Majesty's Ship Sutherland, Capt. Clive, with the Ships bound for Quebec under her Convoy.

DUBLIN, *June* 3.

Ways and Means in England for raising the Supplies for the Year 1760.

By a Land-tax at 4 s. per Pound	£	2,000,000	0 0
By Malt Duty continued		750,000	0 0
By Annuities, and a Lottery		8,000,000	0 0
By Loans and Exchequer Bills charged on the next Aids, if not discharged before Lady Day, 1761, for Payment of the Million for the Navy, and 500,000 l. in Part of Naval Services		1,500,000	0 0
To be taken out of the Sinking Fund		2,602,706	9 9
By Supply of Credit to be raised by Exchequer Bills		1,000,000	0 0
	£	15,852,706	9 9

June 5. *By Captain John Wylie, of the Prince William of Bristol, who arrived early on Sunday Morning, we have an Account, that he was assured by two English Commanders, who arrived at Bristol, on board a Cartel Ship, Wednesday Se'ennight from St. Maloes, that an Express arrived at that Place before they left it, with an Account that Admiral Boscawen had landed a Number of Men, who marched over a small Neck of Land, and burnt three French Men of War in the River Villaine.*

St. JOHN's (in Antigua) June 25.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer on board the Arundel Frigate, dated, Prince Rupert's Bay, Dominico, June 16, 1760.

"On Sunday the 15th Instant, as His Majesty's Ships Lancaster, Crescent and Arundel lay at Anchor here, the Captains of the said Ships received Intelligence of an English Polacca lying under the Guns of Roseau, which had been taken by some French Privateers, and carried thither for Protection. Capt. Man, Capt. Collingwood, and Capt. Middleton, on consulting together, thought so great an Insult ought not to be overlooked; and therefore resolved to send their Boats to cut her out: The Boats to be covered by the Arundel and Antigua Sloop. Accordingly the Lancaster's Barge, the Crescent's Barge, the Arundel's Barge and Cutter, Lieutenant Dancer, of Marines, a Serjeant, a Corporal, and ten Marines (the whole under the Command of Mr. Philpot, acting Lieutenant on board the Arundel) set out from Prince Rupert's Bay at 8 o'Clock in the Evening, and arrived at Roseau by 4 the next Morning. The Polacca had sailed the Night before, in Company with three Privateers; but there still remained four Vessels at Anchor, three of which the Boats boarded and brought off, without the Loss of a Man; notwithstanding a very smart Firing from the Batteries and Breast-works on Shore: The other Vessel, which was a Privateer, would also have been brought away, had not she, as soon as the Alarm was given, cut her Cable, and run ashore.

As the Boats were returning to Prince Rupert's Bay they saw a Pettiaugre, under French Colours, lying at Anchor, at St. Joseph's; Captain Middleton therefore ordered the Crescent and Arundel's Boats to stand in Shore, and cut her out; but the French, suspecting their Design, cut her Cables, and let her drive on the Beach, where she bulged: The Boats, however, attempted to tow her off, but in vain; which being observed by Captain Middleton, and the Enemy all the While keeping a brisk Fire from their Intrenchments, he made the Signal for the Boats to return; but being resolved to give some further Chastisement to those insulting Inhabitants, Capt. Middleton sent Lieutenant Dancer (who was a Volunteer on this Occasion) with a Party of Men, on Shore, with Orders to burn the first House they came at; which Orders the Lieutenant put in Execution; by burning the whole Town. The great Difficulty Lieutenant Dancer had to encounter in this Enterprize, was at the Landing; for as the Surf run very high, and the Beach was covered with large Stones, the Boats could not ground, and the Men were obliged to jump into the Sea, and wade ashore up to their Necks in Water; being all the While exposed to a very hot Fire from the Enemy's Breast-works, which killed and wounded 10 Men out of 28; but no sooner were the Party formed upon the Beach, than they ran up to the Enemy's Breast-works, drove them away, pursued them through the Town, and immediately reduced it to Ashes. Lieutenant Dancer's Conduct on this Occasion was greatly approved of by Capt. Middleton and all the English Spectators. The Loss the Enemy have sustained is said to be very considerable; several of the Houses that were burnt being full of dry Goods and Coffee."

July 2. His Majesty's Ship Levant, William Tucker, Esq; Commander, has taken and sent in, a French Privateer belonging to Martinico, called the Scipio, of eight Carriage and twelve Swivel Guns, and 56 Men.

July 8.

On Sunday last His Majesty's Sloop Antigua arrived here from a Cruize of seven Weeks, in which she has taken five Vessels alone, and been in Company at the taking of eight others; a List of which follows, viz.

1. A French Privateer of 8 Guns and 50 Men, taken by the Antigua alone, and carried to Guadaloupe. The French Captain, and one Man belonging to the Antigua killed.

2. A French Pettiaugre of 8 Swivels and nine Men, taken by the Antigua, and carried to St. Kitts.

3. A Dutch Sloop laden with Coffee, &c. carried to Ditto.

4. Another Dutch Sloop with a like Lading, taken in Company with the Arundel, and carried to Ditto.

5. The Packet between St. Kitts and St. Eustatius, laden with Coffee and dry Goods, and bound on an illicit Trade.

6. 7. and 8. A large Sloop with Coffee in Bulk, a Schooner with Melasses, and a Pettiaugre with Bale Goods, cut out of Roseau in Dominico, the Arundel, and the Boats of the Lancaster and Crescent being in Company.

9. A Sloop from New-London with Horses, retaken by the Dublin and Antigua.

10. A Sloop from Martinico to St. Eustatius, in Ballast.

11. The Brig Freemason, from St. Eustatius, seized off Guadaloupe, and sent in there.

12. A Ship from the same Place, Ditto.

13. A French Pettiaugre taken at Dominico, which was afterwards sunk by a Shot from a Battery at St. Kitts, and three Englishmen and one Frenchman drowned, only one Frenchman and an Indian being saved.

Capt. Rowley, of his Majesty's Ship Montague, arrived here on Monday, with 3 French Privateers and a Sloop, which formerly belonged to this Place; which Vessels were cut out of Roseau and Grand Ance, in Dominico, by the said Ship, and his Majesty's Ship Belliqueux. One of the said Privateers mounts 14 Guns, and carried 120 Men; but very few Prisoners were made upon this Occasion, as the Crews chiefly escaped on Shore. The Loss on our Side was trifling.

The Brig Charming Polly, of and from Philadelphia to St. Christophers, has been retaken by his Majesty's Ship Belliqueux, and is arrived here.

The Ship Pickering, from Liverpool to Tortola, with a valuable Cargo, was taken by four of the Enemy's Privateers, but re-taken by His Majesty's Ship Levant, and is arrived here. Her Captain beat off the two Privateers which attacked him first, though he had but five Guns.

July 16. His Majesty's Ship Echo, Capt. Lafory, arrived here the 8th Inst. with a French Privateer Sloop of 14 Guns and 80 Men, 32 of which are Negroes; her Complement of Men was 110; but the rest had been sent away in Prizes.

Commodore Sir James Douglas arrived here the Day before Yesterday in his Majesty's Ship Dublin, and brought in a retaken Brig from Ireland and Madeira, bound to this Place. His Majesty's Ship Bienfaisant has also retaken a Brig from Newberry, and sent her to Guadaloupe.

BASSETERRE (in St. Christophers) July 9.

Upon Sunday the 6th Instant, his Majesty's Ship Griffin, Thomas Taylor, Esq; Commander, brought to the Road of Basseterre, in this Island, a Sloop laden with Provisions and dry Goods, bound to the Grenades from Curacoa. And

On Monday, the 7th Instant, his Majesty's said Ship brought in a Schooner, laden with Sugar and Coffee, bound to St. Eustatia from the Grenades.

July 26. The Prince Ferdinand, a Privateer of this Island, of 8 three Pounders, lately commanded by Captain Philips, brought Yesterday into the Road of Basseterre, a French Privateer, called the Parfaite: She was taken the Day before off Five Islands. Captain Philips and his first Lieutenant were killed in the first Half Hour. The Command then descended to Mr. Williams, the second Lieutenant, who carried the Prize, after a gallant and obstinate Engagement, which continued an Hour more. The Parfaite mounted seven double fortified four Pounders.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 25.

Colonel Byrd, who takes the Command of the Southern Expedition, arrived at the Camp, about 18 Miles below Vaux's Fort in Augusta, on the 9th Instant. It is expected that he will march soon towards Fort Loudoun, with upwards of 900 Men.

BOSTON, August 4.

Wednesday Morning Capt. Dean arrived here from Halifax, which Place he left the Saturday before: We have Advice, That on the 21st of July arrived there the Repulse Man of War, of 32 Guns, from the Bay Chaleurs, and brought in the Crews of several Vessels which had been taken by the French, particularly, of the Augustus, Barnabas Velman, from New-London, but last from Louisbourg; Banks, from New-York; Cushing from Casco-Bay; Swinney and Maxwell, from Halifax, bound up the River, which Vessels, on the 16th of May last, off of Gaspee-Bay, happened to fall in with a French Frigate, and two large Store-ships, from Bourdeaux, in France, who took them all, and carried them into Bay Chaleurs. Some of the Men that were taken arrived here in Captain Dean, and inform, That the French had fitted out the Augustus as a Privateer; but was taken by one of the five Men of War, which sailed from Louisbourg in Quest of these Ships, as we have already given an Account: That the French having before left her, by some Papers found on board, they got Intelligence where the French Ships were, and accordingly pursued them; when the English Men of War appeared in the Bay, the French ran their Ships into shoal Water, where they were defended by three or four Batteries, which they had before erected, and planted a Number of Guns taken from on board their Ships; and only the Repulse and Scarborough being able to come near enough to engage, they continued the Attack 3 Days, when the Enemy abandoned their Works, and set two of their Ships on Fire and burnt them; and most of their Prizes they either burnt or sunk: Then they put the English Prisoners, whom they stripped and bound, in Irons, on board the other Ship, which they ran ashore at some farther Distance, and left them: That soon after they were left, they found Means to unbind themselves, and one of the Men swam three or four Miles to our Ships, and informing of their Situation and Circumstances, nine Boats were mann'd out, who went to their Relief, and brought them all away, having set the Ship on Fire, and burnt her. They say she had a great Quantity of Provisions and other Stores on board. The Repulse received considerable Damage in her Hull, Sails, Rigging, &c. and was put into Halifax to refit.

Extract of a Letter from a Captain of one of His Majesty's Ships of War, dated Halifax, July 23, 1760.

"I wrote you of my being ordered to cruize for the Protection of the Trade off Canso, since which I received Orders from Captain Byron, who with a small Squadron, on Information of some Troops, &c. being in Chaleurs Bay, sailed immediately in Quest of them; where we found the Machault of 30 Guns, the Bienfaisant, and Marquis Maloze, Ships of near 700 Tons Burden, with about 40 Sail of Vessels of lesser Note. The whole are, except a few Shallops, entirely destroyed. And as La Blanc's Privateers are among them, I make no Doubt but the Vessels may pass with Security. More particularly so, as the Prince of Orange, and Rochester, with two or three armed Sloops and Schooners, are cruizing off of Gaspee. As I have been rather roughly handled, I am refitting here, when I shall proceed to endeavour an entire demolishing every Hole the French and Canadians can put their Heads in. I received much Joy in rescuing the English Prisoners to the Number of Fifty-eight. Our Loss is inconsiderable. My Master wounded, with about ten more, one of Mr. Byron's Lieutenants and six or seven killed."

We hear further, that on the Arrival of the French Frigate and Store Ships at Chaleurs, the Commanders sent an Express over Land to Montreal, with an Account of their Arrival in the Bay of Chaleurs.

That upon the Return of the Express, which was in 22 Days, it was said Orders were brought for them to put out from thence, to proceed and forward their Stores to the Mississippi: Accordingly they began to get in Readiness: But a great Part of their Ammunition, and other Stores being landed, the English Ships appeared before they could re-ship them, and prevented their Escape. It is thought the Stores landed can be of no Service to the Troops at Montreal, as it was impracticable to convey them thither, above 500 Miles, and through a mountainous Wilderness.

These Vessels sailed from France, with three other Storeships, and bound to the Relief of the French above Quebec, but the other three were taken, soon after they left Port, by some of Admiral Boscawen's cruizing Ships; and that upon hearing of the English Ships having got to Quebec, they put into this Bay, and landed 300 Regular Troops, commanded by Major Lappeneau, a young French Gentleman, who was well known in this Town, and at Newbury, just before the present War broke out; it is said he lost one of his Legs in defending the Batteries erected against our Ships.

We hear, that the French on board the Frigate, and the other Vessels, appeared very much out of Humour, upon hearing of the English Ships getting up the River before them. It was suspected, that the English Prisoners, taken in the above six Vessels, consisting of 59 Men, Women and Children, were put on board the Storeship to be destroyed.

The Repulse Man of War spoke with two or three others that were cruizing in the River, as Chad lately come down from Quebec, who informed that they were uneasy in the City about the Traders, 28 of which they had heard were in the River, and but four or five got up.---But there is no Advice of any others being taken, besides the six above-mentioned, which were accidentally met with by the Vessels from France.

The Report in Town of 31 of our Provision Vessels being taken, arose from there being such a Number of Vessels destroyed by our Ships in the Bay of Chaleurs, some of which had been there many Months, and some were the French Fishing-vessels.

Capt. Bradford is arrived at Portsmouth, in six Days from Louisbourg, and informs, That on the 20th ult. in the Gutt of Canso, he had like to have been boarded by a French Pettiaugre, which he fired at and beat off sundry Times.---The 21st ult. sailed from Louisbourg, for Quebec, the Racehorse, and 17 Sail, with Stores, Provisions, &c. The 22d sailed for Halifax 9 Sail, with Cannon and Stores for that Place. Captain Dorrington, from Boston, was met with by the Repulse, off Canso.

A Letter from Montego Bay, dated July 5th, mentions, that the Rebellion of the Negroes in the Island of Jamaica, had intirely subsided.

Saturday last, about One o'Clock, came to Town by Land from Providence, his Excellency Francis Bernard, Esq; with His Majesty's Royal Commission to be Captain-General, and Governor in Chief, in and over His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts-Bay; as also a Commission from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Admiralty, to be Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. His Excellency embarked from his late Government of New-Jersey, on board the Massachusetts armed Sloop last Tuesday, and arrived at Rhode-Island on Wednesday Evening, and the next Morning proceeded from thence to Providence, in a Passage Boat provided for that Purpose, accompanied by the Honourable Mr. Secretary Oliver, who waited at Rhode-Island to attend him; from Providence he sat out on Friday Afternoon, and lodged at Wrentham that Night, and from thence sat out early the next Morning, escorted by a Party of Horse Guards, detached thither for that Purpose, and was met at Dedham by the Remainder of the Troop, and several of His Majesty's Council, and on the Road from thence by a great Number of Gentlemen from Town in their Coaches and Chariots, and proceeded to the Province House (where the Company of Cadets was drawn up) and received the Congratulations of a Number of Gentlemen, who had repaired thither on this Occasion; from thence his Excellency walked in Procession to the Court-House, being escorted thither by the Company of Cadets. The Regiment of Militia in this Town being under Arms, and drawn up in the main Street, his Excellency received the Compliments of the Officers, by their paying the standing Salute as he passed by; the Streets and Windows of the Houses, &c. were crowded with Spectators on this Occasion. His Majesty's Commission to his Excellency, as also that from the Lords of the Admiralty, were opened, and publickly read in the Council Chamber, and the usual Oaths were administred by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. After which he was congratulated by the Council, and a great Number of Gentlemen there present, which was followed by three Vollies from the Militia, &c. as also a Discharge from the Guns at Castle-William, and the Batteries in this Town and Charles-Town, and from the Ships in the Harbour; after which his Excellency, with the Gentlemen of the Council, a Number of Officers, and other Gentlemen, were entertained with an elegant Dinner, provided at Faneuil-Hall for that Purpose.

Our last Advices from Fort Ontario, on Lake Ontario, arrived here on Monday last in but 9 Days from Oswego, they are as follow, That General Amherst with about 5000 Troops was preparing to go from thence, and that the Remainder of the Troops were expected at the Lake in a few Days. They, with the Stores, having been much retarded, by the Want of a Sufficiency of Water in the River, there having been no Rains. That Commodore Loring was out on a Cruize in the Lake, with two fine Snows, one of 28 Guns, and the other of 20 Guns. That after he sailed, a French Snow and a Brig of 18 Guns each, appeared in Sight of the Fort, just as 8 Boats had put off deeply loaded with Stores for Niagara, and which narrowly escaped falling into their Hands; but they got safe to the Place they were designed for.

By a Letter from Oswego, dated July 19, we have Advice, That 4 Battalions of Regulars, and 3 of Provincials, were encamped near the Garrison; and that 3 Battalions of Regulars, with the Connecticut and New-Jersey Regiments, would join them in a few Days: Also, That Sir William Johnson, with a large Body of Indians, at least a Thousand, some say Fifteen Hundred, were but a few Miles from the Fort, and on their Way thither, to join our Army: That the Regulars and Provincials appeared to be a fine Body of Troops, and all in high Spirits.

We hear from Marblehead, that John Caswall, Master of a Fishing Schooner, belonging to that Place, brought in there last Monday, a Boat, which he took up the Friday before on Brown's Bank: In the Boat was one Man alive, and two or three dead Bodies: They took the live Man on board the Schooner, who, after being refreshed, and gaining a little Strength, informed them, that he had belonged to a Brigantine, Arthur Cathern, Master, from New-York, bound to Antigua, with Flour, Bread, &c. but 4 Days after they left Port, the Brig sprung a Leak, and the Water came in so fast, the People, consisting of the Master and 17 Men, had but just Time to get into the Boat, without any Provisions: A few Days after they saw a Sloop, and made Signals, but were not discerned by her; being without Sustenance several of them soon died, which were thrown overboard by the others, till at length they

To be sold by public Vendue, at the Society-Hill Vendue House, the 18th of this instant August, at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, a large Assortment of Merchandize,

will died but this Man, whose Name is Thomas Purnall; the two laſt who died was the Captain and Boy, but Purnall being very weak, he was not able to throw them over. It was 23 Days from the Brig's foundering to the Time the Fiſherman met with the Boat. What the poor People ſubſiſted on, if it can be called Subſiſtance, was the Barnicles and Stuff which gathered on the Outſide of the Boat.

The young Man ſince he has gathered more Strength ſays the Brig was bound to Louiſbourg and the River.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 7.

Tueſday, 5th of Auguſt, at 10 o'Clock in the Morning, arrived off of Sandy-Hook, the Ship Minehead, Captain Forreſt, in eight Weeks from Liſbon, with Salt. The Ship of War lying in that Road ſent a Boat to demand her Men; but on the Refuſal of the Ship's Company (who had ſeized all the Small-Arms, and confined the Captain and Officers, and were determined not to ſurrender till the laſt Extremity) Signals from the Long-boat were made for more Aſſiſtance; ſoon after which three more Boats were manned, and came under the Minehead's Stern, ſometimes diſcharging Small-Arms, and demanding Admittance, but were ſtill refuſed by the Men, who had then the ſole Command of the Ship; which the Officers in the Boats knew, as they were informed of it ſeveral Times, both by the Maſter from his Cabbin, and the Pilot from the Deck: Notwithſtanding, the Ship continued Firing Grape-ſhot, Langrage, Twelve-pounders, &c. many of which lodged in her Whales, went through her Boltſprit, and Main-top-maſt, damaged her Sails conſiderably, killed one Man, and wounded another.

Laſt Week a Negroe Man belonging to Mr. Gamble in this City, having been detected in ſtealing a ſmall Quantity of Rum from his Maſter, was threatened with Correction; this he ſeemed to reſent moſt maliciouſly, having before been always treated with great Kindneſs, and being obſerved by a Woman in the Family to ſharpen a Knife, ſhe aſked him, what he was going to do with it, he anſwered, to kill his Maſter; this he probably intended, and might have accompliſhed, but his Maſter being from Home, and not returning till his Patience in waiting for him was exhauſted, he went into the Garret, and hanged himſelf with a Handkerchief, where he was found the next Morning.

Auguſt 11. Friday laſt we had here a ſmart Guſt of Rain and Wind, in which a Pettiaugre coming from the Narrows, loaded with Stones, ſunk down, by which Accident Duncan Campbell, a ſober, induſtrious honeſt Man, of this Place, with his Son-in-Law, and Daniel M'Alpine, were drowned; two others that were in the Pettiaugre, ſaved themſelves by ſwimming to Nutten-Iſland. 'Tis hoped, ſhould any of the Bodies be found, their Friends will be ſpeedily acquainted therewith.

Camp at Oſwego, July 15.

"We arrived here the 13th Inſtant, but the Time of our Departure is uncertain; for, as far as I can learn, our Artillery will not be ready theſe three Weeks, and many of our Corps are not yet arrived, but we expect three Regiments of Regulars every Day, with the ſecond Battalion of Royal Highlanders. We have now here the firſt Battalion of the Royal Highlanders, the 55th Regiment, one Battalion of Royal Americans, three of the New-York and Jerſey Blues, with Gage's Light Infantry, 100 of the Ruff Heads, and two Provincial Regiments."

By Letters from Oſwego of a later Date than the above, we learn, That Commodore Loring was returned there from his Cruize after the French Sloops, who ſaved themſelves by running into ſuch ſhallow Water, and foul Ground, that the Commodore could not, by any Means, get within Gun-ſhot of them.

Extract of a Letter from Oſwego, dated July 16, 1760.

"There are now here 10 French Indians from Oſwegatchie, who are come in the Name of their Nation, to make a Peace with the Six Nations and us. Some of them that are here now, were at the Battle at Quebec the 28th of April: They ſay they never ſaw Fighting till that Day; that indeed the French are great Warriors, but the Engliſh much greater, as they fought ſo well, and had ſo few Men; they aſked whether our Regiment (meaning the Highlanders) were there, as they ſaid they ſaw ſuch at the Battle, and that they killed many Frenchmen with their long Knives (meaning their Broad-ſwords.) Theſe Indians would readily join us, were they not afraid the French would deſtroy their Squaws and Children; but promiſe to join General Amherſt with 60 Warriors in going down the River. They make no Secret of the Cauſe of their leaving the French, as they plainly ſee the Engliſh will take their Country from them."

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 14.

On Monday laſt Captain Rench arrived here, in Twenty Days Paſſage, from Quebec. By him, and from ſome private Letters, we learn as follows, viz. That a Week before he ſailed, General Murray, with 2000 Troops, in about 40 Sail of Tranſports, left Quebec for Montreal, having likewiſe with him a 40 Gun Ship, a Frigate, and a Sloop of War, with ſeveral floating Batteries, ſome of which mounted 24 Pounders: That about 10 Leagues up the River, he landed his Men, and took, after a good Deal of Oppoſition from the Enemy, a 16 Gun Battery, which is ſaid to be the only Obſtruction of that Kind he has to meet with in going up: That it was reported a French Army (about 10,000 Men) deſigned to give General Amherſt Battle, to hinder his joining General Murray: That Captain Rench, in coming down the River, met the Louiſbourg Garriſon (two Battalions) going up to Quebec, about 20 Leagues above Gaſpee: That there was no Trade allowed at Quebec with the Inhabitants, who are ſaid to be in great Want of Proviſions; but that there was a Sort of Market kept without the Walls, at which the Soldiers only were ſuffered to exchange their ſalt Proviſions for Greens, Milk, &c. brought there by the Canadians: That an Expreſs of Rangers had arrived from General Amherſt, who were 20 Days from Crown-Point; but in croſſing the River St. Francis on a Raft, they were carried down the Falls, by which they loſt their Packet, and all their Arms; ſo that General Murray could receive but little Information from them: That one of our Ships of War, above Quebec, had received ſome Damage from ſome of the French floating Batteries, and loſt ſome Men: That a Friend Indian came in from Trois Rivieres, and ſaid, the French told him, that Major Rogers had burnt two Villages on the Iſland Jeſus, within five Leagues of Montreal: And that our Troops went off in high Spirits, the Officers, it is ſaid, ſtriving and petitioning for Leave to go on the Expedition.

Extract of a Letter from Antigua, July 23, 1760.

"By Advices from London to the Fifth of June, nothing intereſting had happened in Germany; but Prince Ferdinand was in full March towards the French, and, it was believed, would attack them, before they were quite ready for the Field. Pruſſia ſeems to be cautiouſly on the Defenſive. The Expedition Fleet is haſtened and countermanded alternately. The Foudroyant, and ſome other large Ships, have lately been ſent hither in a very private Manner, and we have a much larger Squadron than common Occaſions can poſſibly require; but we have not yet any other Appearances of an Expedition, though it is certain they expect one at Martinico. Commodore Douglas has hitherto kept the Ships pretty much at Sea, yet that does not prevent the French Privateers from conducting moſt of the Northward Men to Martinico."

The Snow Denny, and Brig Pitt, both from this Place for Antigua, are taken, and carried into Martinico.

Our Advices from Oſwego are of the Third Inſtant, when every Thing was ready to proceed, the General waiting only for the 46th and Colonel Schuyler's Regiment, who were daily expected, having left Fort Stanwix the 28th ult. It is ſaid General Amherſt will have at leaſt 6 or 700 Warriors of our own Indians with him; and that there is a Proſpect of the Oſwegatchies joining him.

Arrived from this Port. At Barbados, the Captains Polegreen and Yorke.

In the Downs, Captain Killner.

At Quebec, Captains Joy and Logan.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop William's Relief, William Robinſon, from Bermuda.
Snow Annapolis, Alexander Scougall, from New-York.
Sloop Phœbe, Eliſha Durfee, from North-Carolina.
Snow Benjamin, Nathaniel Nelmes, from Bermuda.
Brig Hannah, Samuel Montgomery, from Dublin.
Sloop Hamilton, John Dupleſſis, from New-Providence.
Sloop Seaflower, Conſtant Freeman, from Boſton.
Brig Meas, Telamon Phenix, from Antigua.
Sloop King of Pruſſia, George Judkin, from Bermuda.
Sloop Mary-Ann Elizabeth, John Burges, from St. Chriſtophers.
Brig John and Richard, Charles Jenkins, from Barbados.
Brig Lydia, Samuel Carpenter, from Tortola.
Brig Helena, Charles Hobby Hubbard, from St. Chriſtophers.
Sloop Mary, Marit Gilbert, from Ditto.
Brig Charming Polly, William Barnes, from Antigua.
Sloop Europa, Walter Rench, from Quebec.

OUTWARDS.

Snow Recovery, Daniel Rees, for Antigua.
Sloop Olive-branch, Lemuel Weeks, for Boſton.
Schooner William and Sarah, James Simenton, for Halifax.
Sloop Saliſbury, John Bryant, for Guadaloupe.
Snow Briſtol Merchant, Robert Kennedy, for Newfoundland.
Schooner Heſter, Thomas Burt, for St. Chriſtophers.
Schooner Pitt, Thomas Carter, for Guadaloupe.
Brig Experiment, William Brown, for Amſterdam.
Ship Eagle, George Hunter, for Newfoundland.
Snow Prince Edward, John Ferris, for Jamaica.

CLEARED.

Ship Hayfield, Robert Henderſon, to Hamburgh.
Brig Two Brothers, William Waſdale, to Guadaloupe.
Brig King of Pruſſia, George Stevenſon, to St. Chriſtophers.
Schooner Endeavour, Stephen Hollwell, to N. Carolina.
Brig Greyhound, Richard Taylor, to Antigua.
Snow Succeſs, John Giles, to Do.
Sloop Speedwell, Attwood Cowman, to Quebec.
Sloop Saliſbury, John Bryant, to Guadaloupe.
Snow Induſtry, James Carman, to Salem.
Schooner Swallow, Samuel Broadhurſt, to Do.

DROPT,

Between the Widow M'Vaugh's, near Frankfort, in Philadelphia County, and John Strickland's, on Southampton Road, in Bucks County, on the 21ſt of June,

A SILVER WATCH, the Maker Charles Rennolds, London, No. 713, the Key Braſs, with an Iron Pin in the End to open the Watch, the Seal blue, ſet in Braſs, the String black Leather, with white Rivets. Whoever has found ſaid Watch, and brings it to the Widow M'Vaugh's, John Vanhorn's, Benjamin Twining's, John Strickland's, on Southampton Road, or to William Smith, in Wright's Town, Bucks County, ſhall receive Fifteen Shillings Reward.

N. B. The above Watch was advertiſed with the Number of 113, through Miſtake.

A PARCEL of young Negroe Men and Women to be ſold by JOHN GRANT. Enquire at the Widow Child's, in Arch-ſtreet. †

Juſt imported from the Coaſt of Africa, in the Schooner PENELOPE, now lying at Mr. Hughes's Wharff,

A PARCEL of likely Negroe Boys and Girls, and to be ſold by THOMAS CARPENTER, on board ſaid Schooner. †

To be SOLD by

GARRETT MEADE,

At his Store, in Walnut-ſtreet, next Door to Mr. James Claypoole's,

A PARCEL of likely young Negroe Boys and Girls. Alſo high Proof Barbados Rum, and Muſcovado Sugar. Tbc.

Willis-town, Cheſter County, Auguſt 13, 1760.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Samuel Grubb, of Bradford, late deceaſed, to meet at the Houſe of John Hannum, of Concord Townſhip, in ſaid County, on the Fourth and Fifth of September next, to pay off their reſpective Debts: And all thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted and ſettled by SAMUEL GRUBB, and JOSEPH JAMES, Adminiſtrators. ¶

TEN POUNDS Reward.

LOST, on the 8th inſt. Auguſt, on the Poſt Road leading to Philadelphia, between Warwick Town, Cæcil County, Maryland, and Grubb's Tavern, in New-Caſtle County, FIFTY POUNDS in Paper Money, ſealed up with three Seals in dark blue Paper, with white Paper on one Side, and a red Flower thereon, the Words Tandem Sileſias printed, and marked on the white Paper thus £ 50. Whoever has found the ſame, and will bring it to Iſaac Gibbs, in Warwick Town, ſhall have the above Reward, and no Queſtions aſked, paid by ISAAC GIBBS. †

TO be ſold by the Subſcriber, by Way of public Vendue, on the ſecond of September, for the Benefit of the Creditors of William Graham, deceaſed, A Plantation, conſiſting of 200 Acres of Patent Land, well watered and timbered; 60 Acres whereof are cleared, with good Improvements thereon, and an Orchard uncommon for Goodneſs; it is ſituated on the River Saſquehannah, two Miles from Sheppard's Ferry, in Cecil County, Maryland, convenient for Mill, Market and Meeting. The Creditors are deſired to come early that Morning, and give in their Demands againſt the Eſtate, that they may be ſettled, and Time of Payment fixed on. The Vendue to begin at Ten o'Clock, on the Premiſes, where Attendance will be given by JOHN GLASGOW.

N. B. Said Glaſgow intends to ſet up a Store in Nottingham, by the End of September, where he will ſell cheap for ready Money, or ſhort Credit. ¶

Philadelphia, Auguſt 14, 1760.

WHEREAS there is a certain Plantation, containing 154 Acres of Land, in Ridley Townſhip, Cheſter County, bounded by Lands of John Knowles, Thomas Shipley, John Lewis, and the Swedes Line, advertiſed for Sale, in the Pennſylvania Gazette; theſe are therefore to inform any Perſon or Perſons, that are inclined to purchaſe the ſame, that I the Subſcriber have a Title in the ſaid Land, and am ſurprized to ſee it advertiſed without my Knowledge; and therefore I forewarn any Perſon to purchaſe the ſaid Land, without my Conſent. † QUAINTIN MOORE.

Pennſylvania, ſs.

THERE being an over Proportion of Silver in the GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE of this Province, for ſinking the ſeveral Sums appointed by Law, the Truſtees requeſt the Public to bring in their Pennſylvania Money into the ſaid Office, to be exchanged for Silver; without which it will be impracticable, before the next Settlement of the public Accounts, to ſink what the Laws direct ſo to be. And the Delinquents in ſaid Office are once more deſired to diſcharge their reſpective Mortgages, by Payments or Renewal. T. b. c. 6 W.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in Kent County, Maryland, near Joſhua Vanſant's Mill, A likely Mulatto Fellow, named Nathaniel Norris, about 26 Years of Age, well-ſet, 5 Feet 6 Inches high, and is very remarkable for having thick Lips: Had on when he went away, a half worn Felt Hat, light coloured Half-thick Veſt, without Sleeves, coarſe homeſpun Shirt, Petticoat Trowſers, white Stockings, good Shoes, with Braſs Buckles, and wears his Hair ſhort, with a Linen Cap. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Fellow, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

July 22, 1760. JOHN BLACKISTONE. †

STRAYED or ſtolen, on the 22d of June laſt, at Night, out of a Paſture in Darby, a bay Horſe, near 15 Hands high, about nine Years old, a natural Pacer, no Brand nor Ear-mark, ſhod before, was trimmed, with a ſtanding Mane and bob Tail, has been badly hurt with the Saddle, which left ſeveral Marks on his Back. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and brings him to Jonathan Davis, near York, or Matthias Slough, in Lancaſter, or to Hugh Davis, in Darby, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by either of the above-mentioned Perſons. †

To be SOLD,

A LOT of Ground, on the North Side of Walnut-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, containing in Breadth on the ſaid Street 38 Feet, and in Length or Depth 124 Feet, with two Tenements thereon erected, one of which is a good Brick Building, three Story high, and almoſt new, 17 Feet and an Half front, and 40 Feet deep, with a good two Story Kitchen, a Pump in the Yard, and other good Conveniencies; now in the Tenure of John Langdale. Enquire of the Subſcriber, living in the other Tenement.

† ELIZABETH CARR.

CAME to the Plantation of John Lloyd, of Moreland Townſhip, Philadelphia County, A black Mare, about 13 Hands and a Half high, without Brand, newly ſhod round, and paces well. Alſo a bay Horſe, about 12 Hands high, branded G F on the near Shoulder. The Owners deſcribing their other Marks, proving their Property, and paying Charges, may have them again.

§ JOHN LLOYD.

STRAYED from the Plantation of Adam Sitters, of Radnor Townſhip, Cheſter County, the following Creatures, viz. A little bay Mare, has neither Brand nor Ear-mark, about 12 Hands high, a natural Pacer, with three white Feet, four Years old laſt Spring. Alſo a young roan Filly, three Years old laſt Spring, trots and paces; ſhe was not broke, neither Brand nor Ear-mark; ſhe has a Star in her Forehead. The ſaid Creatures ſtrayed about the 31ſt of March laſt. Any Perſon that will give the ſaid Adam Sitters Intelligence where the ſaid Creatures are, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward for both, and reaſonable Charges, paid by ADAM SITTERS. §

Philadelphia, Auguſt 13, 1760.

JOHN M'PHERSON, Agent for the Ship Britannia's Company, having now received their Part of the neat Proceeds of the Sloop Le St. Roſe; and alſo recovered, by Arbitration, Fifty-nine Pounds, ſhort Credit, on their Part of La Maria Elizabeth, Le Union, and the Unicorn, is ready to pay the ſame at his Store, near the Drawbridge. †

Juſt publiſhed, and ſold by William Dunlap,
(Price One Shilling and Six-pence)

A DISCOURSE

Concerning the CONVERSION of the HEATHEN AMERICANS, and the final Propagation of *Chriſtianity* and the *Sciences* to the Ends of the Earth.

In TWO PARTS.

PART 1ſt preached before a voluntary *Convention* of the *Epiſcopal* Clergy of Pennſylvania, and Places adjacent, at Philadelphia, May 2d, 1760; and publiſhed at their joint Requeſt.

Part 2d preached before the Truſtees, Maſters and Scholars of the College and Academy of Philadelphia, at the firſt anniverſary Commencement.

By WILLIAM SMITH, D. D.
Provoſt of the ſaid College and Academy.

N. B. Though theſe two *Parts* were preached at different Times, yet being both on the ſame Subject and Text (Pſ. ii. 8.) they are now joined together. In the *firſt Part*, the Author endeavours, from a View of ſundry Prophecies, to ſhew---"That it is God's gracious Purpoſe to extend the Knowledge of his bleſſed Goſpel to the *Heathen* around us;" and that, from ſeveral Circumſtances, in the Situation of Things on this Continent, compared with a general View of the Goſpel-progreſs and Oeconomy from the Beginning, there is "a Probability of a ſpeedy Accompliſhment of this Event."

In Part 2d the Author conſiders the planting *Seminaries* of *Learning* among us, as one of thoſe Circumſtances, and enters into a general *Analyſis* of the *Sciences*, and of the ſublime *Goſpel Doctrines*, in order to ſhew the great and immediate Subſerviency of the former to the Advancement of the latter. This *Part* hath been already publiſhed in the Author's Volume of Diſcourſes at London, and the following favourable Character given of it.

"In our Author's fifth Diſcourſe (ſay the critical *Reviewers*) which "turns upon planting the *Sciences* in *America*, the Cultivation of "Learning and the Sciences is proved to be conducive to the Propa"gation of *Chriſtianity*; and the Arguments therein urged, we ap"prehend, ſufficiently confute the Paradox advanced with great "Boldneſs, and maintained with equal Eloquence, by the celebrated "Monſ. ROUSSEAU, of *Geneva*; namely, *That the Arts and Sci"ences have rather corrupted than improved the Manners of Mankind.*"

Juſt imported, and to be ſold at the loweſt Rates, Wholeſale and Retail, by

PETER THOMSON,

At the Sign of the Hand and Pen, in Race-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets,

ENAMELLED and blue and white India China-ware, ſuch as Diſhes and Plates, 2 Quart, Quart, Pint and Half-pint Bowls, Quart and Pint Mugs, Tea Pots, Tea and Coffee Cups and Saucers, Sugar Diſhes, Cream Pots, Sauce Boats, Concucopeas, &c. &c. ¶ 6 W.

THOSE Gentlemen who have ſubſcribed, or intend to ſubſcribe for that valuable Collection of Pſalm Tunes, Hymns and Anthems, whoſe Propoſals were publiſhed ſome Time ago in this Paper, are deſired to take Notice, that the Engraver and Printer have both begun to engrave and print the ſaid Tunes, and are determined to compleat them as ſoon as poſſible.

[For more NEW ADVERTISEMENTS, See the next Page.]

bove aſſigned; but the military Force thereof will be compoſed of different marching Regiments.

Three Troops of Horſe are under Orders for marching to embark on board the Expedition Fleet.

On the 19th inſt. arrived at Plymouth from a Cruize, His Majeſty's Ship Venus, Capt. Thomas Harriſon, who has taken and brought in with him the St. Joſeph de N. S. de Roſora, from the Groyne, bound to Bourdeaux: She is a Ship of about 500 Tons, but is not above Half laden, which conſiſts of Sugar and Coffee, Part of the Cargoes of ſeveral French Ships, which were tranſhipped on board her at the ſaid Port: She had a Spaniſh Paſs and Papers, and her French Papers were found out by the Information of the Cabin-Boy, which were in the Mate's Breeches, by which the Ship and Cargo appear to be French Property.

Likewiſe the Argo Frigate has taken and ſent in there, the Providence, of and from Breſt, bound to St. Domingo, loaded with Wine, Brandy and Bale Goods: The Sailors that came in this Prize report, that they left the Pallas and Niger Frigates engaged with a French 74 Gun Ship which they take to be Homeward-bound from the Weſt-Indies: The Shrewſbury was in Sight, and making all the Sail poſſible ſhe could to get up to the Frigates Aſſiſtance.

Prince Ferdinand of Pruſſia, with the Princeſs his Conſort, ſet out the 18th Inſtant from Berlin for Stettin, where ſhe is to reſide all the Summer; and he is to take the chief Command of the Forces that are to act againſt the Swedes in Pomerania.

We hear the Commiſſion of the new Ambaſſador from Spain, is only to notify the King his Maſter's Acceſſion to the Throne; the Mediation of that Monarch, for bringing about a general Peace, or a ſeparate one between England and France, being now quite out of the Queſtion.

May 26. Letters from Hamburgh, of the 20th Inſtant, inſinuate, that two Marriages were very much talked of at the Court of Copenhagen, one between the Prince of Wales and the Princeſs Royal of Denmark, and another between the Hereditary Prince of Heſſe Caſſel and a younger Princeſs of Denmark.

We learn from Ratiſbon, that the Court of Bavaria diſcovers no Inclination to comply with the Emperor's Requiſition, to augment his Contingent to the Army of the Empire with 1000 Foot, and 2400 Horſe: Nor hath the Elector, or his Electoral Highneſs of Cologn, paid as yet their Quotas of the fifty Roman Months granted laſt Year, by a Majority in the Diet, to carry on the War againſt the King of Pruſſia.

The Pallas, mentioned to have been ſeen engaged with a French Ship of 74 Guns, appears to be a Fact, ſhe being arrived at Portſmouth. She had five Men killed and nineteen wounded in the Engagement; but having received conſiderable Damage, ſhe was obliged to ſhorten Sail to ſtop her Leaks, and make for this Port. She left the Shrewſbury and Niger in Chaſe of her.

It is ſaid that General Barrington will have the Command of the Forces to be encamped this Summer on the Iſle of Wight.

Saturday laſt ſeveral Officers of the Train of Artillery, &c. ſet out on their Way to the Iſle of Wight.

They write from Peterſburgh, that an Expreſs was juſt arrived from Copenhagen with the agreeable News of his Daniſh Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Treaty concluded laſt Year between that Court and the Court of Stockholm, for maintaining a Fleet for protecting the Commerce of the Baltic; that Field Marſhal Count Soltikoff, and the other Officers who are to ſerve under him, remained ſtill there, as the Opening of the Campaign would be much later than was at firſt apprehended. The Plan of Operations is at Length entirely fixed, and has been diſpatched by an extraordinary Courier to Vienna.

Liſt of Engliſh Men of War in Quiberon Bay, May 2.

Namur, Royal William, ------, of 90 Guns. Foudroyant, --------, of 84. Hero, Shrewſbury, Warſpite, Hercules, Chicheſter, Torbay, Burford, of 74. Orford, of 70. Dorſetſhire, Edgar, of 64. Montague, Anſon, Monmouth, Nottingham, St. Florentine, ------, of 60. Portland, of 50. Frigates, Venus, Coventry, of 36. Juno, of 34. Adventure, of 32. Greyhound, of 24. A Sloop, of 14 Guns.

The preſent Diſpoſition of the Fleet at Quiberon Bay, ſerves a double Purpoſe; for whilſt the Admiral lies off the River Vannes, blocking up 150 Sail of Tranſports, and two Frigates; about four Leagues to the Eaſtward are four Sail of the Line, and two Frigates of the Enemy's, blocked up in the Villaine, by the Burford, Monmouth, Nottingham, and St. Florentine.

Several Men of War are appointed for Channel Service, for the better Protection of Merchant Ships, and they have Orders to ſail forthwith to their reſpective Stations.

According to ſome Advices from the Lower Saxony, the Army of the Empire, inſtead of advancing towards the Electorate of Saxony, is drawing nearer to Hanau; and as Part of the Allied Army is moving that Way, ſome important Event may be expected. The Hereditary Prince of Brunſwic was on the March with a ſeparate Corps, the Deſtination of which was not yet known. Theſe Advices are dated the 18th inſt.

On the 21 inſt. a General Faſt was obſerved throughout the Electorate of Hanover, to implore the Continuance of the Almighty's Bleſſings upon His Majeſty's Arms, and for obtaining a ſolid and durable Peace.

The Rainbow Man of War, Commodore Guyann, and the Thetis, Captain Moutray, both from Barcelona, have taken in the Mediterranean, a large French Privateer, commanded by Captain Arno, and with her have retaken the three following Ships, viz. the William and Mary, Nichols, laden with Salt, for the Baltic; the Cavendiſh, Jones, with Currants, for Briſtol; and the Betſey, with Wheat.

Private Letters from Vienna adviſe, that the Arrival of General Laudohn in that City at a Time when People imagined him proſecuting the Plan of Operations in Sileſia, his meeting the Empreſs on the Road to Schonbrun, and her taking him into her Coach, and the private Conference he had with her on this Occaſion, had given Ground to much Speculation. Some People whiſper that this General has had the Mortification to ſee his Deſigns defeated by the Jealouſy of ſome Veterans his Seniors. Others alledge, that a Change had been made in the Deſtination of the Ruſſian Forces that were to join the Troops under his Command; which has made a Change in the general Plan of Operations neceſſary.

A Stop hath been put to the augmenting of the Fortifications of Leipſick, but the Pruſſians work with greater Diligence than ever, on thoſe of Wittenberg.

May 29. *They write from Rome, that the Pope was taken ill the Night of the 3d Inſtant, which had obliged him to keep his Bed three Days.*

Yeſterday was delivered at the Bank, from the Mint-Office, 70,000 l. in new Guineas, of the Coinage of 1760.

Part of a Letter from Fort St. George, in the Eaſt-Indies, dated Nov. 3, 1759.

"To what I wrote in a former Letter I have but little more to add, than to inform you of an Engagement Admiral Pocock has had with the French Fleet, conſiſting of ten Sail of the Line, and 5 Frigates and Store Ships, commanded by Monſ. d'Apche. Our Fleet got ſo near them, that they could not avoid coming to an Engagement, and accordingly a ſharp Action enſued, and continued with great Fury on both Sides upwards of two Hours, when it ended much in the ſame Manner as the former ones; that is, the French fought as long as they liked it, and then ran away. Unfortunately two of our Capital Ships, the Sunderland and Weymouth, could not get into the Line, by the Wind falling ſhort; ſo that 7 Ships only of ours were oppoſed to 11 of the French; of Courſe, by ſo ſuperior a Fire, they ſuffered greatly, and were ſo ſhattered they could not purſue the Enemy, who all got into Pondicherry.

"The Tyger, Newcaſtle and Saliſbury have ſuffered moſt; the firſt was quite diſabled, her Mizen-maſt and Main-topmaſt being ſhot away; and ſcarcely a Rope or Sail left ſtanding in either. Capt. Mitchell, of the Newcaſtle, and one of the Lieutenants of the Tyger, and Capt. Gore of the Marines, are the principal Perſons among the Slain. Admiral Stevens was ſlightly wounded in the Breaſt, as are likewiſe the Captains of the Cumberland and Tyger; and we reckon we have had full 500 Men killed and wounded; and by Accounts we have had from pretty good Authority, the French had upwards of 1000 killed and wounded.

"We have lately had a ſharp Skirmiſh with the French in the Field; but it did not ſucceed ſo well as we could wiſh; for, having attacked a conſiderable Party of the French in a ſtrong Poſt, we were repulſed with Loſs. However, it is thought the Enemy loſt as many Men as we, and that there were about 200 killed, wounded and taken.

"*P. S.* I have further to tell you, that the French Admiral d'Apche was ſhot through the Leg in the Engagement, and two or three of their Captains killed."

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from Glaſgow and Liverpool, and to be ſold at the loweſt rates, for caſh or ſhort credit, by

SPEIR and STUART,

At their ſtore on Mr. Fiſhburn's wharff, nearly oppoſite to Meſſieurs Uſher and Mitchell's ſtore, in Water-ſtreet, below Walnut-ſtreet,

A LARGE quantity of ozenbrigs, 3-qr. 7-8ths, yard and yard and 3-8ths cotton and linen checks, a variety of check handkerchiefs, thickſets, mohair, metal, twiſt and horn buttons, common mohair and ſilk twiſt, white and brown thread ſtockings, yarn ditto, Kilmarnock blue and ſpotted caps, dun coloured threads, kenting handkerchiefs, womens ruffles, a large aſſortment of plain, ſpotted, ſtriped and flowered lawns and gauzes, Scotch white thread from No. 9 to 64, an aſſortment of bed-tick, plain, figured and flowered lawn and gauze, bordered handkerchiefs, a variety of Highland, lettered, ſtriped and ſcarlet garters, Mancheſter ſtriped tapes, broad and narrow white ditto, bobbins, worſted bindings, womens thread and worſted mitts, ſtock tapes, cotton and thread laces, a variety of ribbons, broad and common gimps, Scotch plad, ivory and horn combs, white metal, block tin, braſs, copper and ſteel ſhoe and knee buckles, piſtol capt and cuttoe knives, ſplit bone and buck handled table knives, butchers and ſhoemakers ditto, Barlow, buffaloe, braſs handled and common pen-knives, ſciſſars, razors, plain and lettered ſnuff boxes, Scotch ſnuff, ſilver watches, watch hooks, chains, keys and ſeals of different kinds, men and womens braſs and iron thimbles, a choice parcel of Scotch barley, needles and pins, cork ſcrews and gimblets, powder and ſhot, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. All perſons indebted to JAMES STUART, or to SPEIR and STUART, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any accounts againſt them to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted. T. b. c.

LOST,

ON Friday, the 8th Inſtant (Auguſt) on the Road between New-Caſtle and Philadelphia, A Seal ſet in Gold, cut on a white Pebble-ſtone, a Coat of Arms, the Creſt a Hand and Scales, the Motto VERITAS VINCIT. Whoever Brings it to Mr. JOHN BIDDLE'S, at the Indian King, in Philadelphia, ſhall have FIFTEEN SHILLINGS Reward. †

CAME to the Plantation of David Knox, of Norrington, about the Beginning of May laſt, two ſtray Colts, a Horſe and a Mare; the Mare is bay, and the Horſe black. The Owner is deſired to come and prove his Property, pay Charges, and take them away. DAVID KNOX.

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY Negroe Woman, about 20 Years of Age, has had the Small-pox and Meaſles, and is fit for Town or Country Buſineſs, Enquire of HENRY WOOD, in Waterford, Glouceſter County, about two Miles from Cooper's Ferry. She is not ſold for any Fault. †

Glouceſter County, New-Jerſey, Auguſt 9, 1760.

THESE are to deſire the Favour of all thoſe indebted to the Eſtate of Thomas Spicer, to diſcharge the ſame, or give ſatisfactory Security to the Executor; for which Purpoſe Attendance will be given at the Houſe of William Hepford (late deceaſed) on the 29th of this Inſtant, by JACOB SPICER. †

BROKE into the Plantation of Henry Elves, on the 2d Inſt. on Rouſe's Road, in Paſſyunk Townſhip, the following Creatures, viz. A ſmall bay Mare, about 10 Years old, with a Star in her Forehead, branded with B on the near Shoulder, and pretty much marked with Saddle-Spots. A black yearling Horſe Colt, has a Star in his Forehead, a Snip on his Noſe, the near fore Foot and the off hind Foot are white. And a black Mare, about ſix Years old, no Brand, has a Star in her Forehead, and a Snip on her Noſe.---The Owner or Owners, by applying to Samuel Jones, living on ſaid Plantation, proving their Property, and paying Charges, may have them again. †

To be ſold, on very reaſonable Terms, by

SAMUEL SANSOM,

In Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A TRACT of Land, ſituated at Taccony, on the River Delaware, near one Mile and an Half from Francfort, and ſix Miles and an Half from Philadelphia; containing about 45 Acres of Up-land, ſix Acres of Meadow Ground, and ſome Cripple; about 20 Acres of the Up-land cleared, and in good Fence, with a Brick Houſe, almoſt new, a Draw-well of good Water, a Barn, and a young bearing Orchard. Whoever inclines to purchaſe, may know the Terms, by applying to

† 5 S. T. b. c. t. f. SAMUEL SANSOM.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 14, 1760.

STRAYED from Thomas Clifford's Paſture, about the 29th of July laſt, a dark roan Mare, 11 Years old, 14 Hands high, a natural Pacer, ſome white on one hind Foot, ſome Saddle-ſpots, branded on her near Shoulder with C, and a Flower de Luce over it. Whoever brings ſaid Mare to Thomas Clifford, or to John Nutt, in the Falls Townſhip, Bucks County, ſhall have Fifteen Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by either of the before mentioned Perſons. †

LET out of the Paſture of John Lukens, in June laſt, a low ſorrel Mare, marked with two Brands, one on the Shoulder, the other on the hind Buttock, but hard to be ſeen what Letters they are; her Mane and Tail of a yellow Caſt, a natural Pacer, and may be well known, by being hard to catch. Whoever takes up and brings the ſaid Mare to John Lukens, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, by

† J. LUKENS, or J. TABOR.

TAYLOR & COX'S *STORE*

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from London, and to be ſold, very cheap, by

TAYLOR and *COX*,

At their Store in Front-ſtreet, between Cheſtnut and Walnut-ſtreets, a very large and compleat Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods, among which are the following articles, viz.

FINE, ſuper and ſuperfine drab, blue, Saxon and common green, buff, ſcarlet, ſnuff colour, black and other broadcloths, ſuperfine purple in grain, ſuperfine drab, black, pink, blue, green, buff, ſcarlet in grain, copper, white, and a variety of other coloured ratinets and ſhaloons, fine ſhaded duroys, blue and cloth coloured camblets and camblettees, ſtriped and check ditto, fine and ſuperfine black, white, cloth colour d, light and dark blue, pink in grain, green, crimſon and copper colour durants and tammies, cloth coloured, light and dark blue, Saxon and common green and other coloured worſted damaſks, broad furniture ditto, beſt black, white, blue, green, pink, ſcarlet and cloth coloured calimancoes, ſuperfine ruſſels, bombazeens, all kinds of ſtarrets, nonpareils and other ſtuffs, black, blue, white and other coloured pluſhes and ſuperfine hair ſhags, everlaſtings, poplins, cotton velvets, common and ſuperfine ſcarlet, black, blue, green, drab, buff and other colour buttons, ſcarf ſilk, twiſt, mohair, 1ſt, 2d, 3d and 4th ſized childrens ſpotted hoſe, boys ribbed and plain thread and worſted hoſe of all ſizes, girls clocked ditto, mens fine and ſuperfine ribbed and plain brown and white thread, and grey white and black ribbed and plain worſted hoſe, womens clocked wove worſted hoſe, ditto with ſilk clocks, ſuperfine white, black, marbled and ſpeckled ribbed and plain ſilk hoſe, womens white, black and brown ſilk mitts, worſted ditto, ſuperfine black and crimſon ſilk patterns for breeches, black, ſcarlet, crimſon, mens blue and other colour worſted ditto, ſuperfine mens ſilk caps, mens and boys worſted ditto, mourning crapes, blue, cloth colour, crimſon and black pluſhes, ſtay quality, braids, galoons and cords, broad and narrow worſted quality bindings, ſcarlet, lettered, black jack, camblet, Turkey, broad diaper and beſt Scots mens and boys gartering, nonſopretties, faggathies, yard and ell wide tanjebs, ell wide, yard 3-8ths and 6-qr. coſſaes, chowtars, putcahs, Dutch, Iriſh and Scotch ozenbrigs, 6-qr. 8-qr. and 10-qr. fringed diaper table cloths, ſuperfine 10-qr. damaſk ditto, piſtol lawns, clear lawns and cambricks in pieces and patches, yard wide cambricks, fine German and Holland whited long lawns, 7-8ths and yard wide Iriſh linens, hollands, jeans and fuſtians, clouting and napkening diaper, brown and white buckrams, 7-8ths, yard and yard 3-8ths cotton and linen checks, ravens duck, Ruſſia drabs, brown and white yard wide and 9-8ths wide Ruſſia ſheeting, 9-8ths wide Iriſh ditto, Scots linens, dowlas, garlix, tandem double ſileſias, princes linens, bed bunts, tickens, cotton counterpanes, a great variety of calicoes, cottons and ſuperfine light and dark ground chints, demi blue long cloths, printed linens, ſtriped cottons, Scots, duke, check and printed linen handkerchiefs of all ſorts, cotton romals, black and white gauze, flowered ditto, culgees, lungees, ſpotted and flowered bandanoes, new ſilk, China ſilk, tea pea and ſecterſoy handkerchiefs, broad and narrow tapes, large and ſmall bobbins, perſians, rich paduaſoys, black, green and crimſon cord de ſoy, black, blue, white and cloth coloured peelings, ſuperfine black, white, blue, yellow, pink and cloth coloured full ſattins, rich roſe, blue and cloth coloured Engliſh damaſks, brocades, fine plain and flowered Cyprus gauze, ribbons of all ſorts, colours and prices, ſilk and cotton laces, ferrits, baladine ſewing ſilk, ſilk watch ſtrings, coloured threads, Scots ounce threads, ſuperfine ſealing wax, boxes of wafers, common and fine pot, ſmall quarto and large poſt, fools cap, pro patria and other ſorts of writing paper, common and glaſs eyed dreſſed dolls, mace, cloves, cinnamon, nutmegs and pepper, white metal ſpectacles, horn ditto with ſteel joints, ſmall ſized painted frame looking glaſſes, large mahogony and walnut frame pier ditto, womens ſhoes and pumps, childrens Morocco randed ſhoes, ditto ſtitched bottoms, black, red and blue leather pocket books, neſts of gilt trunks, Weſton's beſt ſnuff, Holman's ink powder, anvils, vizes, common and braſs balled iron candleſticks, frying pans, White's beſt 26 inch ſteel hand ſaws wher and ſet, common ſaws, beſt poliſhed copper tea kettles, fowling pieces, quart and pint pewter mugs, quart, pint and half, and pint high lid tea pots, with and without legs, common and hard metal ſpoons, oval and round, deep and ſhallow hard metal diſhes, plates, baſons, porringers, &c. ſilver watches, watch chains, ſnuff and tobacco boxes, Pinchbeck and common ſeals, ſetts of braſs furniture with locks, and every part compleat for bureaus, braſs handles and eſcutcheons for drawers, ſtone ſleeve buttons ſet in ſilver, Philadelphia pattern coat and veſt braſs buttons with wire links, gilt and ſilvered coat and veſt buttons of all patterns, common white metal diſh coat and veſt buttons, tin plates, beſt long narrow back Pennſylvania ſcythes, bar lead, muſtard ſeed, pidgeon, duck and ſwan ſhot, gun flints, F and F F gunpowder, 4 and an half, 4, 12, 11, and 10 ſhot, White's and lilliken pins, ivory combs, horn crambers, buckling and tupee combs, whole hunter, half hunter, Newmarket, womens pluſh and tortoiſe ſhell handle whips garniſhed with ſilver, chaiſe whips, Leghorn hats, mourning and all other ſorts of fans, corks, &c. &c. &c.

T. b. c. t. f.

TO be ſold, by public Vendue, on the 26th of Auguſt inſt. A Tract of Land, late the Eſtate of William Kenton, ſituated on the great Road, between Frankford and Buſſeltown, in the Townſhip of Lower Dublin, containing 177 Acres, with a good Stone Houſe and a good Stone Milk-houſe, where there is choice good Water, and two other Houſes, with very good mowing Meadow grounds, and a fine Stream of Water running through ſaid Place, with two Orchards of choice Fruit, and about 100 Acres cleared, the moſt Part well hedged, and Part of it ſubject to a Leaſe for about 5 years and a Half unexpired, and the other Part with a Houſe and Cooper's Shop, a good Well, and very good Land and Timber. Attendance will be given on the Premiſes, on the Day aforeſaid, by the Owner. The Title is indiſputable. EDWARD FITZRANDOLPH. † 6 W.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

August 21, 1760. NUMB. 1652.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

By the Culloden, Captain Beckup, from Londonderry, we have the following Advices, viz.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, *May* 30.

Extract of a Letter from Vice Admiral POCOCK *to Mr.* CLEVELAND, *dated in Madrass Road, October* 12, 1759.

THE First of September I sailed with the Squadron to the Southward, in order to cruize for the Enemy.

I had dispatched the Company's Frigate Revenge a few Days before, with Orders to proceed off Ceylon, and look out for them. The second, at Ten in the Forenoon, we descried from the Mast-head, 15 Sail in the S. E. Quarter, standing to the N. E. which proved to be the Enemy's Fleet; and soon after perceived the Revenge chaced by one of their Frigates, which fired several Shot at her. I immediately made the Signal for a general Chace, and stood towards them with all the Sail I could make, which obliged the Enemy's Frigate to give over Chace, and rejoin her own Squadron; but falling little Wind, prevented our getting near them when the Day closed. At Seven in the Evening I ordered the Revenge to make Sail to the S. E. in order to keep Sight of the Enemy. About Eleven we discovered them to Leeward, and bore down towards them, making the Signal for that Purpose: About One o'Clock in the Morning of the Third, a heavy Squall coming on, which continued till about Three, obliged us to bring to, and clew up our Top-sails. At Day-light we saw the Enemy's Fleet, bearing N. E. by N. about five or six Leagues distant. I immediately made the Signal for a general Chace to the N. E. Point Pedro, on the Island of Ceylon, bearing W. distant six or seven Leagues. At Nine the Enemy's Fleet bore N. E. by E. four Leagues, and were formed in a Line of Battle a-head, on the Starboard Tack, with the Wind about W. N. W. They consisted of 11 Sail of the Line, two Frigates, and two Storeships. A little after Nine I made the Signal for the Line of Battle a-breast, and stood for the Center of their Fleet, which kept under Way, and appeared to go from the Wind, by which Means we altered their Bearings greatly, for by Noon they bore N. E. half E. distant six or seven Miles. The Wind decreasing as the Day advanced, we were not able to form our Line until near Sun-set, two of our Squadron, the Tyger and Newcastle, sailing very ill, though they made all the Sail they could croud. About a Quarter after Five, our Squadron being nearly a-breast of the Enemy's, they wore, and came to the Wind on the other Tack; upon which I made the Signal for our Squadron to tack, the Rear first, and steered with the Enemy's Squadron.

We were now about four Miles distant, with very little Wind, had scarcely Steerage Way, and continued so until near Ten, when a fresh Breeze sprang up from the S. S. W. on which we hauled close to the Wind, under our Topsails, and formed the Line a-head. This Shift of Wind brought the Enemy a-stern, and a little upon the Weather Quarter of our Line; but soon after it proving hazy, we lost Sight of the Enemy, who made no Signals in this or the preceding Night, either with Guns or Lights. I immediately sent the Revenge to look out a-stern, in Expectation of her seeing them; but not being able to discover them a-stern, sent her directly a-head, and stood after her; still continuing in the Line, with our Heads to the Northward. At a Quarter past Eight in the Morning of the 4th, the Revenge made the Signal of seeing four Sail to the N. E. on which I made the Signal for a general Chace. At Half past Eleven the Revenge bore more away to the Eastward, and was followed by the Squadron, but after continuing the Chace until near Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, and discovering no more than two Ships, and finding we did not come up with those, I made the Signal for the Revenge to come into the Squadron, then stood to the Northward, and made all the Sail I could, to get off Pondicherry, concluding the French Fleet was bound thither.

I arrived off Pondicherry on the 8th, early in the Morning, and saw no Ships in the Road; but at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, we discovered the Enemy to the S. E. and by three counted 13 Sail. We were then standing to the Southward with the Sea Breeze, and to prevent their passing us, kept a good Look-out the following Night. At Half past Six in the Morning of the 9th, saw Part of the Enemy's Squadron to the S. W. and by Nine counted 16 Sail. At Two in the Afternoon, the Wind springing up, I made the Signal for a general Chace; and at Four their Squadron appeared to be formed in a Line of Battle a-breast, and steered right down upon us. In the Evening I ordered the Revenge to keep, during the Night, between our Squadron and the Enemy's, to observe their Motions.

The 10th, at Six in the Morning, the Body of the French Squadron bore S. E. by S. distant eight or nine Miles, and was formed in a Line of Battle a-head, on the Starboard Tack. We continued bearing down on them in a Line of Battle a-breast, with the Wind about N. W. by W. At five Minutes past Ten the Enemy wore, and formed the Line a-head, upon the Larboard Tack. At 5 Minutes after Eleven we did the same, and kept edging down upon them. At 10 Minutes past Two in the Afternoon, the Yarmouth being nearly a-breast of the French Admiral's Second in the Rear, and within Musket-shot, M. d'Ache made the Signal for Battle, I immediately did the same; on which both Squadrons began to cannonade each other with great Fury, and continued hotly engaged until ten Minutes after Four, when the Enemy's Rear began to give Way (the Sunderland having got up some Time before, and engaged their Sternmost Ship) their Center very soon after did the same: Their Van made Sail, stood on, and with their whole Squadron bore away, and steered to the S. S. E. with all the Sail they could make.

We were in no Condition to pursue them, the Tyger having her Mizen-mast and Main-top shot away, and appeared to be greatly disabled; the New-Castle was much damaged in her Masts, Yards and Rigging; and the Cumberland and Salisbury, in our Rear, were not in a Condition to make Sail. The Yarmouth had her Fore-top-sail Yard shot away in the Slings; and the Grafton and Elizabeth, tho' none of their Masts or Yards fell, yet they were greatly disabled in them and their Rigging; so that the Weymouth and Sunderland were the only Ships that had not suffered, by Reason they could not get properly into Action, occasioned by M. d'Ache's beginning to engage before they could close, and by that Means were thrown out of Action; so that only 7 of our Ships sustained the whole Fire of the Enemy's Fleet till near the Conclusion, and then only eight.

The Enemy continued their Retreat to the Southward until dark; at which Time I ordered the Revenge to keep between us and the Enemy, to observe their Motions; and lay to, with the Squadron on the Larboard Tack, in order for the disabled Ships to repair their Damages. At Day-light in the Morning, we saw the Enemy to the S. S. E. lying to on the Larboard Tack, as we were, about four Leagues distant, the Wind being about West. The Enemy, upon seeing our Squadron, immediately wore, and brought to on the other Tack, and continued so until the Evening, when their Distance was so much increased, we could scarely discover them from the Main-top. At this Time the Wind coming to the Eastward, I made the Signal, wore, and stood under an easy Sail to the N. W. the Sunderland having the Newcastle in Tow, the Weymouth the Tyger, and Elizabeth the Cumberland. The 12th at Daylight we saw the Ships in Negapatam Road, and seeing nothing of the Enemy, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon I anchored with the Squadron, about 3 Leagues to the Southward of that Road; and in the Evening dispatched the Revenge to Madrass with Letters to the Governor and Council. The 15th in the Evening we weighed, and stood into the Road, and anchored, where we continued repairing our Damages, and refitting the Squadron until the 26th, by which Time having put the Ships in as good Condition for Service as the Time permitted, I weighed at Five o' Clock that Morning, stood to the Northward, and at Six was joined by the Revenge from Madrass, who brought 63 Men belonging to the Bridgewater and Triton, which had been exchanged at Pondicherry, and ten Men impressed from the Calcutta Indiaman, which I ordered on board the Tyger and Newcastle, those Ships having suffered most in their Men.

The 27th, at Daylight in the Morning, I was close in with Pondicherry Road, where the French Squadron was lying at Anchor, in a Line of Battle. The attacking both the Ships and Fort at the same Time, did not suit our Condition, I therefore made the Signal for the Squadron to draw into a Line of Battle a-head, upon the Starboard Tack. The Wind being off Shore, and about W. S. W. we lay with our Main top-sails to the Mast, just keeping a proper Steerage Way, for the Line to continue well formed. Being in this Situation, the French Admiral made the Signal at 6 o'Clock to heave a-peak, an Hour after to weigh, and by the Time all their Squadron (which consisting of 11 Sail of the Line, and two Frigates) was under Sail, it was near Ten o'Clock, at which Time we were to Leeward of them, and lying as aforementioned, expecting they would bear down directly and engage; but instead of taking that Step, M. d'Ache made the Signal for his Squadron to keep close to the Wind, and also to make Sail, and stretched away to the Southward in a Line of Battle a-head; by which Method of acting they increased their Distance from about a random Shot at Daylight, to near four Leagues to Windward at Sunset. Had they cut or slipped their Cables on first discovering us, we must have come to Action by Seven o'Clock; and after they got under Sail, had they bore directly down, might have been close along Side by Eleven. Finding, by their Manner of Working, a great Disinclination to come to a second Action, made me desire the Opinion of the Rear Admiral and Captains, who all agreed, that as the present Condition of the Squadron would not permit us to follow them to the Southward, it would be most adviseable to proceed to Madrass; accordingly we anchored here the 28th in the Evening.

I have not been able to obtain a certain Account of the Enemy's Loss; but it is reported by a Deserter, that they had 1500 Men killed and wounded, and some of their Ships very much shattered. They left Pondicherry Road the first Inst. in the Evening, having on board M. Soupiere, Brigadier Lally, Colonel Kennedy, who has almost lost his Sight, and a Lady, named Madame de Veaux; from whence it may be concluded, that either their whole Squadron, or a Part, is gone to the Islands. It is said they have brought no Troops, but landed, before their Departure, 400 European Seamen and Volunteers, with 200 Coffrees; that they brought very little Money, but the Diamonds, which were taken in the Grantham, they have left at Pondicherry.

Our Loss is very considerable, though greatly inferior to the Enemy's. We had 118 Men slain in the Action; 66 have died since of their Wounds; 122 remain dangerously ill, 263 slightly wounded; so that our whole Number, killed and wounded, amounts to 569 Men. Among the Slain is Captain Michie, who commanded the New-Castle, Captain Gore of Marines, and Lieutenant Redshaw, both of the New-Castle; Lieutenant Elliot of the Tyger, the Master of the Yarmouth, and Boatswain of the Elizabeth; and the Gunner of the Tyger is since dead of his Wounds. Captain Somerset, who commanded the Cumberland, is wounded in one of his Ancles, but is in a fair Way of Recovery. Captain Brereton received a Contusion on the Head, which is now well. All the Officers and Seamen behaved with the greatest Bravery and Spirit during the Action, and by the Vigour and Constancy of their Fire, obliged the Enemy to retreat, notwithstanding their great Superiority.

The only Thing material that has happened, with Regard to the Operations of our Troops, is an Attack made by Major Brereton on the French, in the Village of Wandewash, which our Troops possessed some Hours, but were afterwards repulsed, and obliged to abandon it, with equal Loss on both Sides. Our Troops have since returned to their Head Quarters at Conjeveram.

I have inclosed our Line of Battle, with that of the Enemy.

BRITISH LINE. The Elisabeth led, with the Larboard Tacks on board.			FRENCH LINE. The Actif led, with the Larboard Tacks on board.		
Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Ships,*	*Guns.*	*Men.*
Elisabeth,	64	480	Actif,	64	600
New-Castle,	50	350	Le Minautaur,	74	650
Tyger,	60	420	Le Duc d'Orleans,	60	500
Grafton,	68	520	Le St. Louis,	60	500
Yarmouth,	66	540	Le Vengeur,	64	500
Cumberland,	58	520	Le Zodiaque,	74	650
Salisbury,	50	350	Comte de Provence,	74	650
Sunderland,	60	420	Duc de Bourgoigne,	60	500
Weymouth,	60	420	L'Illustre	64	600
			La Fortune,	64	600
			Le Centaur,	70	650
	536	4020		728	6400

An Account of the Number of Men killed and wounded on board each of his Majesty's Ships; Elizabeth 77; New-Castle 112; Tyger 168; Grafton 83; Yarmouth 39; Cumberland 52; Salisbury 36; Sunderland 2. Total 569.

Vice Admiral Pocock, in another Letter to Mr. Cleveland, dated the 19th of October, 1759, off Madrass, gives an Account of his being joined the preceding Day by Rear Admiral Cornish, who sailed from England in April 1759, with the following Reinforcement, viz. Lenox, 74 Guns, Duke of Aquitaine 64, York 60, and Falmouth, 50 Guns.

Rostock, May 6. Prince Henry commands in Silesia. Prince Ferdinand, with General de Forcade under him, will command in Pomerania. The Prince of Bevern will preserve his Command in the Province, and continue in Stettin, and General Stutterheim will make Head against the Swedes. It is assured that all the Russian Troops will be encamped by the 11th of May in four Camps, two on each Side of the Vistula.

Hague, May 22. The Prince of Nassau-Weilbourg gave a magnificent Entertainment the 16th Inst. on Account of his Marriage with the Princess of Orange, and his Apartments not being sufficiently spacious for the Occasion, he caused a very large Pavilion to be erected in his Garden.

Wurtzbourg, May 13. The true Reason of General Laudohn's sudden March to Lusatia is now apparent. Marshal Daun being informed that the King of Prussia was forming an Attempt to draw him out of his present Situation, by an Irruption into Bohemia, thought there was no better Way either to parry that Diversion, or render it fatal to the Enemy, than by sending a Detachment of his Troops to reinforce General Beck, and by that Means to shew his Prussian Majesty that he must give up Brandenbourg and his Capital, whenever he draws off his grand Army. The Invasion of Bohemia is a Point of Consequence for his Prussian Majesty; but his Situation is such, that he must run a great Hazard in the Attempt.

Francfort, May 15. The Allies being determined to push the Operations of the ensuing Campaign with great Vigour, in order to bring the War to a speedy Conclusion, endeavour to avoid unnecessarily fatiguing the Troops at the Beginning of the Campaign, that they may be the better able to go through with it. Our Accounts from the Hanoverian Army are very uncertain; their Troops march and countermarch without doing any Thing, and Prince Ferdinand seems as undetermined in his Plan as the King of Prussia. He will find somebody ready to receive him on either Side, and any Repulse would be of bad Consequence to him. Marshal Broglio's Design upon Geissen seems to have induced Prince Ferdinand to form a Camp under Marpourg. On the other Side, he is sending Troops towards the Lower Rhine, to oppose Count de St. Germain; and seems besides to think of detaching 12,000 Men towards Saxony.

Ratisbon, May 19. The Inactivity of so many Armies, ready to come to Blows, feeds our Hopes of seeing the Horrors of War give Place to the Sweets of Peace. We even flatter ourselves, that the secret Instructions which General Laudohn carried to M. Daun, had a Reference to this Matter. In Fact, we hear nothing of the March of the Russians; nor do we know when they will resume their Operations. On the other hand, the Court of Vienna seems not to like the Clouds which are gathering in Italy. Some People even pretend, that Field Marshal Count Serbelloni will lead 10,000 regular Troops into that Country.

Naples, May 29. Our Politicians tell us, that in Consequence of a Plan concerted between the Courts of Italy, Vienna, Versailles, and Madrid, the Infant Don Philip is to purchase of the House of Modena the Principality of Massa-Carrara; and as an excellent Harbour may be made at Massa, this Principality will give him a Communication with Corsica; which Island he is to receive, with the Title of King of Liguria, in Exchange for his present Territories.

[For more News, see the Fourth Page.]

Constantinople, April [illegible]

thing of Conſequence meditating in the Seraglio, where new Regulations are daily made, in Diminution of what are called the Privileges of the Franks. Whatever the Deſigns of his Sublime Highneſs are, he has certainly met with many Diſappointments. Whether he ſtill perſiſts in a Reſolution to execute them at all Events, will be ſeen upon the Removal of the Court to Adrianople, which is ſaid to be a Thing ſettled.

Hague, May 6. The Queen of Portugal, by a Fall from her Horſe in Hunting, put out her Shoulder. The Princeſs Dowager of Anhalt Zerbſt, Mother to the Grand Dutcheſs of Ruſſia, and Siſter to the King of Sweden, is lately dead at Paris. Marſhal Daun has failed in two Attempts upon the King of Pruſſia's Lines, that Prince appearing to be as cautious this Campaign, as he was eſteemed forward in all the reſt. Prince Henry is ſaid to have gained Advantages. The Genoeſe begin to diſcern plainly, that the Malecontents in Corſica have very powerful Patrons; and a Report prevails, that a new Sovereignty will be formed in Italy, under the Title of the Kingdom of Liguria. Five Perſons, who robbed the Mount of Piety at Rome to an immenſe Value, have been arreſted in Switzerland, with all the Plunder, and are to be ſent to Rome under a ſtrong Guard.

Bruſſels, May 26. A few Days ago, Trial was made at Dunkirk of a Boat built partly of Cork, and deſigned for ſetting Fire to the Enemy's Ships that might come into our Road. But the Inventor being drowned, as he was making Trial of it, about a League from the Land, it is imagined that no more will be built after his Model.

Rome, May 10. In the Conſiſtory held laſt Week, on the Affair between this Court and Genoa, a Motion was made, 1. To cauſe the Republic's Edict, offering a Reward for apprehending M. Angelis, to be burnt by the common Hangman. 2. To enjoin the Senate to ſend hither two Senators, to make their Submiſſion to the Pope on their Knees. 3. To ſequeſtrate the Capitals, with the Intereſt, of the Genoeſe, that are in our Funds. But this Motion was rejected. The Conſequences of the Rigour uſed towards Henry VIII. of England, were called to Mind.

When the Pope made a Viſit about a Fortnight ago, to the Chevalier de St. George, the latter aſked that the Penſion of 12000 Crowns, which he has long received from the Holy See, might be continued after his Death to his Son the Cardinal; which Requeſt was immediately granted; the Chevalier alſo deſired, that as the Charges of his Funeral would be defrayed by the Court of Rome, it might be attended with no Funeral Pomp; and particularly, that there might be no Funeral Oration delivered, as in theſe Pieces, Truth is uſually ſacrificed to a Profuſion of fulſome Flattery. He has appointed the Cardinals Spincelli and Valenti to be his Executors. His Jewels he hath left to Cardinal York, and the reſt of his Eſtate to his eldeſt Son.

Hague, May 27. *The two Regiments of Britiſh Cavalry arrived in the Weſer, and lay ſome Leagues below Bremen on the 17th, and are now upon their March to join Prince Ferdinand's Army. We have likewiſe Advice, that the Corps of Britiſh Infantry under the Command of Major General Griffin, arrived ſafe in the Weſer, off Giertendorff, on the 22d Inſtant, having happily eſcaped a violent Storm, which came on ſoon after. We do not learn that Marſhal Broglio has hitherto made any Motions; or that any material Alterations have happened in the Poſitions of the Auſtrian or Pruſſian Armies in Saxony.*

Paderborn, May 20. *Prince Ferdinand fixed his Head-Quarters on the 19th at Wabern, a hunting Seat belonging to the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel. The Allied Army is advancing with haſty Strides towards that of the French; and M. Broglio, who is not unacquainted with our Motions, is making ſuch Diſpoſitions as plainly indicate an Intention to ſtand his Ground. For this Purpoſe he has puſhed an advanced Poſt as far as Gieſſen, within 15 Engliſh Miles of Marpurg; ſo that there is the greateſt Probability of a deciſive Battle being fought between the two Armies in the Courſe of next Month. And when we conſider the Valour and Bravery of the Engliſh and Hanoverians, flushed with their Succeſs at Minden the laſt Campaign; and at the ſame Time, how much the Enemies are ſuperior to them in Number; to what a Height the Expectations of the French Court are raiſed in Favour of the Courage and Conduct of Marſhal Broglio; what Advantages or Diſadvantages are likely to accrue to either Nation by this Event, which will, in a great Meaſure, determine the Fate of Peace or War; when theſe Things are conſidered, it is natural to conclude, that it will be as bloody a Battle as any that has happened during this War.*

Plymouth, May 23. *Came in from Portſmouth His Majeſty's Ships Antelope and Veſtal; the Antelope is bound for New-England, with the Trade under Convoy.*

Portſmouth, May 30. Yeſterday a Court-Martial was held on board His Majeſty's Ship Warſpite, on the Officers late of the Mermaid, concerning the Loſs of her.

LONDON, *May* 31.

The Spaniſh Ambaſſador is making Preparations for a long Reſidence amongſt us; and being a Nobleman of great public Spirit and Character in private Life, gives great Pleaſure and Satisfaction to all Degrees of People.

As His Majeſty's Ships at the Nore are ordered round to Spithead, there is no Room to expect that a Squadron of Men of War will go into the Baltic this Year.

Letters from Smyrna of the 1ſt of April, run in a very calamitous Strain. The Plague is broke out again there; and by the heavy and continual Rains which fell during the Winter, the Country was ſtill for the moſt Part overflown; ſo that (in their own Words) their Days were thoſe of Sadneſs, being aſſailed at the ſame Time by devouring Contagion, by Earthquakes, and by the Dread of a cruel Famine.

The Adventure, Marſhall, from Boſton to Amſterdam, is taken, and carried into the Texel.

They write from Ireland, that the Fulvie Privateer, of Dunkirk, and her Conſort, have taken 17 Prizes on the North-weſt Coaſt of Ireland, one of them a Ship of 350 Tons, laden with Sugar.

The Adventure Privateer, of Calais, of 8 Six-pounders, and 5 Four-pounders, and 60 Men, has taken the Eliſabeth, Captain Frederick Becker, of New-York, from Hamburgh, bound to the Weſt-Indies.

The Mary, Morris, from New-York to Amſterdam, was attacked the 23d Inſtant, off the Texel, by a ſmall Privateer, belonging to Dunkirk, which he beat off, with the Loſs of one Man killed. The Privateer had a Schooner from Rhode-Iſland in Company, which ſhe had taken.

The Maſters of two Dutch Ships arrived at the Iſle of Man, about 7 Days ago were brought to by two French Ships, one of 50 Guns, and the other a Frigate, ſuppoſed to be King's Ships ſent to Merchants for the Privateering Buſineſs.

We hear that an Order is gone, or going, to Plymouth, for two Ships of 40 Guns each, and a Frigate, to ſail for our Trade in thoſe Parts, at preſent much annoyed by ſome of the Enemy's Privateers.

Some Gentlemen of this Town, and in North Britain, are employing their Thoughts, to eſtabliſh a very extenſive Fiſhery along that Coaſt, upon a new Plan, which, in all Probability, will meet with the deſired Succeſs, and turn out an advantageous Nurſery of Seamen for the Uſe of the Royal Navy, upon any future Emergency.

It is ſaid that ſome Troops will ſhortly embark for Gibraltar, as an Augmentation to that Garriſon.

The Merchants of Jerſey and Guernſey are conſiderably increaſing the Number of their Privateers to cruize againſt the Enemy, whom they have already greatly diſtreſſed, to their no ſmall Emolument.

June 3. The Eaſt-India Company, after thanking Col. Lawrence, at a General Court, for his Services, came to the following Reſolution unanimouſly, viz.

"That in Conſideration of the many great, ſignal, and ſucceſsful Services of Col. Stringer Lawrence, as Commander in Chief of the Company's Forces in the Eaſt-Indies (in which Station he has conſtantly acted with the utmoſt Zeal, Fidelity and Diſintereſtedneſs, and has, during ſuch his Service, undergone the greateſt Fatigues with an Alacrity, which a juſt Senſe of the Duty he owed his Country in general, and the Company in particular, could only inſpire) he be allowed an Annuity for Life of Five Hundred Pounds a Year, to commence from his leaving Madraſs, as a Token of the Company's Gratitude."

The March of the Guards, and other Regiments to encamp, is ſuſpended for ſome Time.

M. Bertin, Comptroller General of the French Finances, finding his Charge too heavy in the preſent Situation of Things, hath deſired Leave to reſign.

A Portugueſe Pilot, on board the Flamborough, in the Engagement with the French off Liſbon, being aſked on his Return to that Capital, how the Engliſh behaved during the Action, replied, *that every Boy behaved like a Man, and every Man like a Devil.*

June 5.

We hear that five Camps are already ſettled for this Summer, viz. One at Wincheſter, one at Sand-heat, Surry; one at Brentwood, Eſſex; another at or near the Lines at Brompton; and one at Barnham Downs; the two laſt are in Kent.

They write from Paris, that there is a Deſign of making Prince Clement of Saxony Coadjutor to the Prince Biſhop of Liege.

From Vienna they write, that the Marriage of the Archduke Joſeph with the Princeſs of Parma, is to be ſolemnized in October next. It hath been already notified to the States of Lower Auſtria, and the Burghers of Vienna are ordered to get ready proper Clothes to appear in on that Occaſion. The Officers of Horſe of the Trained-bands are to be dreſſed in Velvet, and the private Troopers in Scarlet, laced with Gold.

Letters from Cadiz, by the laſt Flanders Mail, ſay, that there had been Advice received there, that the City of Truxillo, in Peru, had been totally deſtroyed by an Earthquake.

General Elliot's Light Infantry have Orders to embark on Monday or Tueſday next at Graveſend; and General Elliot will embark, with the Earl of Pembroke, at the ſame time.

Admiralty-Office, June 2. His Majeſty's Ship Niger, Capt. Bentinck, is arrived at Plymouth with the Jaſon, a French Privateer, of 8 Guns, and 52 Men, which he took the 25th of laſt Month, off Uſhant, in his Return to Plymouth, having continued to keep Company with the Diadem, a French Man of War, of 74 Guns, till the 17th at One in the Afternoon, when having above ſix Feet Water in the Hold, and not ſeeing any of His Majeſty's Ships, they being ſeparated in the Night, he was obliged to ſhorten Sail, and, ſo ſoon as the Enemy was out of Sight, to heel the Ship to ſtop a Leak, occaſioned by a large Shot received from the Enemy under the Starboard Counter.

By the Earl of Leiceſter Packet Boat, Captain Morris, arrived at New-York from Falmouth, we have the following Advices, viz.

PETERSBURGH, May 9.

WITHIN the Compaſs of the laſt three Months, a great Number of Couriers have arrived here from different Parts, with Diſpatches relative to a general Peace; but our Empreſs has afreſh declared, that ſhe will not enter into any Negotiation without the Concurrence of her Allies.

May 14. The Engliſh Envoy has received from his Court, by the Way of Warſaw, ſome very important News; the Public thinks this News is relative to Peace; that it contains the Preliminaries of a Treaty, and even ample Amends for the Damage his Poliſh Majeſty has ſuffered. The frequent Conferences between that Envoy and Count Worenzoff, gave Riſe to theſe Conjectures.

Hamburgh, May 25. We are well informed, that the Army which the King of Pruſſia is to command in Perſon, will exceed 100,000 Men, beſides Irregulars, with 400 Pieces of Cannon, and every thing neceſſary for making a brilliant Campaign.

Konigſgratz, May 24. We are encamped in ſo advantageous a Situation, that 20,000 Men may cover Bohemia againſt an Army of 100,000. Reinforcements arrive daily, by which our Army will be able to act deciſively. Prince Henry's Head-Quarters are at Sorau. His Royal Highneſs, ſurrounded by General Beck, Count Laſci, and our Army, is in continual Alarm. We have received ſome Pontoons, and our Park of Artillery is no way inferior to that of the Pruſſians. General Soltikoff is not yet arrived at his Head-Quarters. The greateſt Part of his Army hath paſſed the Viſtula.

Frankfort, May 29. Marſhal Broglio is going to aſſemble the greateſt Part of his Army on the Heights of Wibel, a moſt advantageous Poſt, which he propoſes to fortify with a numerous Train of Artillery, as his Deſign is to remain there till he ſhall know whether Prince Ferdinand will march againſt him, or into Franconia.

Caſſel, May 24. Prince Ferdinand ſeems determined to ſend a large Detachment to Saxony; and it is with this View, we imagine, he has ordered a prodigious Number of Waggons, drawn by four Horſes, to be got ready. He, no Doubt, makes this Diverſion with Regret; but the King of Pruſſia ſeems to make the Fate of the War depend on the Fate of Saxony. He has recalled to his Camp moſt of the Troops which he had ſent to compoſe the Army of Prince Henry, who, with a Body of 26,000 Men, is returning to the Electorate of Luſatia. The Royal Army that is within the Lines, amounts to 92,000 Men.

Paris, June 6. The Port of Rochfort is blocked up by the Engliſh, who, it is foreſeen, will ſoon block up ſome of our other Ports; but this is all we can know. Our Coaſt is ſo well defended with new Batteries of Cannon and Mortars, that they will not venture to land.

Yeſterday was publiſhed an Arret for raiſing Fifty Millions, which is to be repaid in ten Years.

Hanover, May 24. According to the laſt Advices from our Army, Prince Ferdinand was preparing in good Earneſt to attack the French. His Serene Highneſs, after ſending ſtrong Detachments over the Lahne, had ſeized Butzbach, and blocked up Gieſſen, where the Enemy have their principal Magazines, in ſuch a Manner, that it will be impoſſible for the Duke de Broglio to relieve the Place without coming to a general Action, which it is probable he will not venture; till he ſees the Iſſue of the Prince de Deux Ponts's Operations; who, it is ſaid, is advancing faſt with the greateſt Part of the Army of the Empire, to invade this Electorate.

Dreſden, May 25. The Pruſſian Camp has been in great Agitation for eight Days paſt. The Gates of Leipſick have been ſhut ſince the 21ſt. Every Thing indicates, that after his Pruſſian Majeſty made ſo great a Shew of fortifying his Camp, it was only becauſe he was determined not to continue in it. His Majeſty has already abandoned Meiſſen, leaving in it ſcarce more Men than are left in a Fireſhip. We are aſſured he deſigns to ſet Fire to that Town.

It is ſaid that one of the King of Pruſſia's principal Engineers has come over to Marſhal Daun, and communicated to him Plans of the utmoſt Importance.

Hanover, June 4. A Courier has been detached to London, to haſten the Embarkation of the Engliſh Troops, on whoſe Arrival at the Army, a Body of 12 or 13,000 Men will be detached to Saxony. Two Regiments of Pruſſian Dragoons have already been detached to that Country, to reinforce the Army of the King their Maſter.

Amſterdam, June 12. The military Affairs of Germany continue in the ſame Situation as before. Marſhal Daun's Army makes not the leaſt Motion. Laudohn, who has at preſent 40,000 Men under him, is ſtill at Konigſgratz. Prince Ferdinand has not yet quitted Wavern, and Marſhal Broglio has his Head-Quarters at Francfort. The Troops under Count de St. Germain are encamped near Duſſeldorp, and the Hanoverians, under Lieutenant-General Sporcken, in the Neighbourhood of Dulmen.

Stutgard, June 2. Major General Tottleben has reſumed the Command of the Ruſſian Troops on our Frontiers. In order to ſignalize his Return to the Army, he marched with about 4000 Horſe and Foot, and 8 Pieces of Cannon, againſt the little Town of Belgard; but met with ſuch vigorous Reſiſtance, that he was forced to deſiſt from his Enterprize. Having afterwards received divers reinforcements, he marched to Coſlin. The Governor, imagining that he was come to beſige it in Form, ſet Fire to the Suburbs; but finding afterwards that the Place was not tenable, and that by defending it he ſhould ſacrifice many Men to no Purpoſe, he determined to capitulate, and was allowed to march out with all the Honours of War. The Ruſſian General will probably be obliged to abandon this little Conqueſt on the Approach of Gen. Forcade, who is advancing this Way.

Hanau, June 9. There is great Talk of a Peace at preſent, and two Events ſeem to give ſome Weight to the Opinion: The firſt is, that the French have ſet at Liberty all the Hoſtages which they took ſome Time ago; and the ſecond, that they have releaſed us from the Payment of the laſt Contribution they impoſed upon us, and charge us only with the firſt. But notwithſtanding this, the Preparations for War are as vigorous as ever.

LONDON.

June 4. We hear the King of Sardinia hath offered to aſſiſt the Pope to bring the Republic of Genoa to Reaſon, and humble their Pride.

June 7. They write from Hamburgh, that they expected the King of Denmark would be able to bring about a Peace.

June 9. A Letter from Lipſtadt ſays, that Prince Ferdinand reviewed the Engliſh Cavalry at Utterſhauen, near Wavern, on the 25th ult. and ſeemed extremely pleaſed; in fact this Corps excites Admiration (the Words of the Original) in the Beholders: The Horſes are even ſuperb, the Men are well cloathed, look nervous and manly, and fired with a Deſire of Conqueſt, ſeem ready to fly to Triumph

On the 5th of June, there was a Meeting of the New England Merchants, at the Coffee-Houſe in Threadneedle Street, when a Subſcription was opened for the Relief of the unhappy Sufferers by the late terrible Fire in Boſton.

It is ſaid an Account was brought this Morning with the Mail, that a ſmart Skirmiſh had happened between the Allies and the French, near Gieſſen, to the Advantage of the former.

Some Letters received from Hamburgh, adviſe, that the French, under Pretence that the Hamburghers have broken the Neutrality, by ſuffering England to ſend large Sums of Money through that City, &c. are going to declare War againſt them.

June 10. The laſt Letters from Francfort, dated the 27th ult. adviſe, that they expected every Moment a bloody Battle in that Neighbourhood between the Allies and the French. Gieſſen is inveſted by the Allies, and the French are forming a Camp at Friedberg, about three Miles off; ſo that that City will be ſurrounded by two powerful Armies.

They write from Oſtend, that the Le Lille Privateer and her Conſort, of Dunkirk, paſſed by that Port from a Cruize, having eleven Ranſomers on board, to the Value of 250,000 Livres, and have taken 29 Prizes.

June 12. It is ſaid that 15 Frigates, from 36 to 20 Guns, are immediately to be ſtationed around the Coaſts of Scotland, with Orders to cruize in certain Latitudes, to protect the Trade from the Enemy's Privateers.

June 13. Advices from Peterſburgh ſay, that they are equipping their Fleet, conſiſting of 20 Sail. From Vienna it is ſaid, that Marſhal Daun's Army will begin to encamp in proper Form the 1ſt of June: It is thought he will at firſt only be on the Defenſive; but General Laudohn, with 40,000 Men, may poſſibly undertake ſomething of Importance: He will ſtay a While in the Neighbourhood of Konigſgratz, to obſerve the Army of Prince Henry of Pruſſia, and General Fouquet's Corps. A Body of Ruſſians attacked the little Town of Belgard, but was repulſed: They marched to Coſlin, which they took; but it is thought they will not hold it long. All was very quiet in Saxony, Luſatia and Sileſia, the 28th of May. By the Retreat of the Wirtembergers, who have withdrawn from the French Army in Germany, that Army loſes 10,000 Men juſt at the Opening of a Campaign. That Body of the Allied Troops which is led by Prince Ferdinand in Perſon, continued encamped the 3d of June in the Neighbourhood of Fritzlar: It conſiſts of 45 Squadrons, and 36 Battalions, beſides a Reinforcement of 12 Squadrons, and 6 Battalions of Britiſh Troops: It is given out, that as ſoon as theſe laſt Troops arrive, the Prince will detach a Body of 12 or 15,000 Men towards Saxony. The Port of Rochelle is in a Manner blocked up by the Engliſh. An Account of a Battle is expected every Day in Germany; the two Armies were within ſix Miles of each other.

It is reported, that there has been an Action between the advanced Parties of the Pruſſians and Auſtrians, in Saxony, to the Advantage of the former.

It is ſaid that Don Reggio is getting ready a Fleet at Cadiz, conſiſting of 38 or 40 Ships of the Line, with every Thing neceſſary for a Siege, and bound to the Indies. A Schooner from Rhode-Iſland was taken off the Texel, by a French Privateer.

The following is the Subſtance of a Letter from Vienna, dated May 29. 'Laſt Thurſday Count Caunitz received a Courier with Diſpatches from Peterſburgh; and ſoon after the Council met. In thoſe Diſpatches, the Czarina communicated to the Empreſs Queen the Propoſals repeatedly made to her, for two Months paſt, by the Kings of England and Pruſſia; which are ſaid to be very advantageous, provided that thoſe two Princeſſes will conſent to a Peace. England and Pruſſia offer the King of Poland a juſt Indemnification for what his Electoral Dominions have ſuffered by the War; and alſo to pay a Sum of Money to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, provided ſhe will relinquiſh her Claim to the Kingdom of Pruſſia, or to a Port in the Baltic. With Regard to the Empreſs Queen, ſhe is offered a Part of Sileſia, and ſome other Places, to be agreed on at the Congreſs, but on Condition that ſhe take back the Towns in the Netherlands, which ſhe may have either ceded or mortgaged to France.

'This, added to the Solicitations that have long been made by the French Ambaſſador, to induce the Empreſs Queen to agree to Peace, hath occaſioned freſh Orders to be ſent to Marſhal Daun to undertake nothing, but to continue to watch diligently the Motions of the Enemy, till further Notice. But Orders have been

To be ſold by public Vendue, at the Society-Hill Vendue Houſe, the 28th of this

sent to General Laudohn to make the utmoſt Efforts to penetrate into Sileſia. It is therefore in that Dutchy that the firſt Blow will be given.'

They write from Dunkirk, of the 1ſt Inſtant, that all the French Bomb Ketches and flat bottomed Boats that were equipping there, are to put to Sea by the 15th of this Month.

It is ſaid that ſix Regiments more of Foot will ſpeedily embark for Germany.

To quiet the Minds of the People in France, it is given out, that a Congreſs will be held; and that if the Allies of France will not liſten to a general, ſhe will think herſelf at Liberty to conclude a ſeparate Peace.

The French are very modeſt this Campaign, which ſeems to conſeſs a Superiority on the Side of the Allies in Germany; no Talk of reducing Hanover this Year; no more puniſhing the rebellious States of the Empire. The ſolemn Guarantee of the Pragmatic Sanction, the Protection of injured Female Majeſty, are now not ſo ſtrenuouſly inſiſted on, and the Safety of France is the favourite Topic of Verſailles. Talk of Minden to a Frenchman now, he ſhakes his Head, and cries, BLESSED ARE THE PEACE-MAKERS.

Two Ships from Philadelphia, for London, are taken, and carried into St. Juan de Luz.

Letters from Riga mention, that 50 Dutch Ships were arrived there, in a Cluſter, which looked as if they wanted to take the Advantage of the preſent Demur between Ruſſia and Great-Britain, for them (as uſual) to fiſh in troubled Waters.

It is rumoured that the Empreſs Queen has deſired the Reſtitution of Oſtend and other Towns in the Auſtrian Netherlands, which were delivered to the French at the Beginning of the War; but that her Requeſts had been politely refuſed.

June 17. A few Days ago the following Dutch Ships or Veſſels were condemned as legal Prizes, by the Lords of Appeal, viz. the De Vryheidt, Anthony Feteris, Maſter, taken by Jacob Roome, of the Royal Eſther Privateer: The Elizabeth Galley, Cornelius Janſe, taken by James Devereux, of the St. George Privateer; The Mariah Johannah, John Sinſpoon, taken by Captain David Dixon, of the Prince of Orange: The Ufrow Clara Magdalena, Elias Van Houten, taken by Francis Koffler, in the Defiance: The De Fortuyn, Jacob Garrard, taken by Captain Troup, of the Sturdy Beggar.

June 19. Admiral Rodney has reſumed his Station off Havre.

They write from Dantzick, 'That they are credibly informed, that notwithſtanding all the Pains taken by the Engliſh Miniſter at the Court of Peterſburgh, and all the Engines ſet to Work by his Pruſſian Majeſty, to induce the Czarina to agree to a Peace, and relinquiſh the Court of Vienna, ſhe doth not ſeem to be in the leaſt moved. She liſtens with Attention to all the Propoſals that are made to her, and communicates them to the Empreſs Queen.

Private Letters from Hamburgh tell us, that whereas only Two Millions of Crowns were offered to the Court of Ruſſia ſome Months ago to detach it from its Alliance with France and Auſtria, it is now offered Three Millions, Half to be paid down, and the reſt at the Concluſion of a Peace; but the High Chancellor, who continues to be the reigning Favourite, and as much in the Empreſs Queen's Intereſt as ever, cauſes all theſe Propoſals to be rejected. In Conſequence of that Miniſter's Credit, the Plan of Operations for the enſuing Campaign will be executed with Vigour.---According to this Plan, Soltikoff, at the Head of 50,000 Men will enter the New Marche of Brandenburgh, whilſt General Fermor, with 40,000, advances towards Sileſia, to act in Concert with the Auſtrians, as Circumſtances may require.

They write from Amſterdam, that the Inland Provinces have conſented to the Equipment of 25 Men of War for the preſent Year, which was propoſed about 4 or 5 Months ago by the Province of Holland; and the Reſolution on this Head hath been finally agreed to by the States General. Notwithſtanding the Oppoſition hitherto made to this Meaſure by the Inland Provinces, the Admiralties had proceeded to fitting out the Ships; ſo that, with thoſe of the preceding Naval Armament, the Republic hath now between 30 and 40 Ships at Sea for the Protection of her Trade and Navigation.

We are informed by the laſt Accounts from India, that the new Nabob had ſettled 29,050l. Sterling per Annum upon General Clive for his Services; and as an Acknowledgment, the ſaid General is to keep a Regiment at his own Expence in the Nabob's Service.

It is ſaid, that ſince ſeveral French Men of War in the Villaine, and other Places, have been diſarmed and laid up, the common Men have had Leave given them to enter into private Ships of War for a limited Time, which has occaſioned that Swarm of ſmall Privateers that have lately infeſted our Coaſt.

Mr. Boſcawen's Ships are ſo well poſted, that nothing can eſcape him. Whilſt his Right and Left are guarded, he is himſelf in the Center. Geary is off Rochefort, and another Squadron of Obſervation is before Breſt.

The Army of the Allies is compleatly formed, and is thought to be ſuperior in Effectives to that of France, though much inferior upon Paper. Their Magazines are in excellent Order; and a Rumour prevails, that General Imhoff, with a Corps of 24000 Men, will open the Campaign with an Expedition of Importance.

We every Moment expect the News of a bloody Battle between the King of Pruſſia and Count Daun; and alſo between Prince Ferdinand and the French.

Advices from Paris of the 6th Inſtant, inform us, that the Seizing of Butzbach by the Allies, though an Affair of no great Conſequence in itſelf, had given Uneaſineſs to the Court. The Return of the Wirtembergers, and the Deſertion which begins again to prevail among the Troops, are alſo diſagreeable Things, and, in ſome Meaſure diſconcert the Plan of Operations. His Majeſty therefore (ſay theſe Advices) is determined to put an End to the War, which in its Conſequences muſt be fatal. But theſe Advices farther add, when we view Things in a proper Light, that is, when we conſider the many Difficulties that attend the propoſed Peace, we are afraid it is ſtill at a great Diſtance.

On the 17th an Officer arrived in London from Quebec, with an Account of the Battle before that City, and of General Murray's retiring; the People were under great Concern, fearing the Fate thereof; but the Miniſtry were in no Fears but that the Place could hold out till the Ships got up.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 14.

Copy of a Letter from a Gentleman on that Station, to his Friend here, viz.

West End of Oneida Lake, July 22, 1760.

"After my beſt Reſpects, theſe ſerve chiefly to acquaint you, that an Indian who had been taken in Captain Jacob's Adventure laſt Year, and has ever ſince been a Priſoner about Oſwegatchie, found Means at Length to make his Eſcape, and arrived here laſt Night; he brings Advice, that the Troops at Iſle Gallo are ſtruck with ſuch a Panic, that they have their Baggage and moſt valuable Effects embarked on board Batteaus, which they have for that Purpoſe, in order to puſh off on our firſt Appearance. The Troops at Montreal, he ſays, are thoroughly convinced of their Inability to make a long Stand, as Vadreuille has determined to make the beſt Terms in his Power, on the firſt Approach of our Army; he having heard that one of the chief Pilots, taken by Lord Colvill, has actually engaged in our Intereſt, having undertaken to conduct any Veſſel of 36 Guns up to the very Walls of the Town.

As I imagined you might have a Curioſity to know the Strength of the Armament with General Amherſt, on the preſent Expedition, I have therefore, for your Gratification, annexed an Account thereof, which I dare ſay, differs but little from Truth, as I have been more than commonly curious to aſcertain the Strength of each Corps, that have paſſed this Seaſon.

Sir William Johnſon has been here theſe two Days, with about 500 Indians; he left us this Morning, and proceeded to the three Rivers, where he is to encamp, in order to wait the Arrival of the Senecas and Cayugas.

I now give you the Strength of the Army in the Weſtern Department, viz.

XLIId, or Royal Highland Regiment,	1300
XLIVth,	900
XLVIth,	600
LVth,	600
LXth, or 4th Battalion of Royal Americans,	500
LXXVIIth, or Montgomery's Highlanders,	700
LXXXth,	500
NEW-JERSEY Regt. with their Rangers,	1000
N. YORKERS, that have paſſed this Station,	2000
CONNECTICUT Regiments,	3000
TOTAL,	11100 Men.

I have not included Indians, as Sir William told me himſelf, that he was uncertain of their Numbers, but believed that they would not be leſs than 1500 or 2000 Warriors, which in Conjunction with our other Troops, will make an Army, who, with the divine Protection, will ſhortly have it in their Power to preſcribe ſuch Terms to our perfidious and barbarous Enemies, as to them ſhall ſeem moſt advantageous for our Country, and have the greateſt Tendency to ſecure our future Peace and Tranquility; which, that it may be thoroughly effected, is the earneſt Deſire of your ſincere Friend, and humble Servant."

Camp at Lake Ontario, July 29, 1760.

"We embarked on board our Boats at Schenectady 24th of June, and arrived here 22d of July, continuing our March all the Time; the Navigation was bad in the Mohawk's River, the Water being ſwift, and in many Places ſo low, that we were obliged to get our Batteaus over by lifting by main Strength; the Wood-Creek was ſtill worſe: It was full of Logs, and the Water ſo low, that we were obliged to lift over the Logs; I was eight Days in going the Length of the Creek, which is not 40 Miles; that brings us to the Oneida Lake, which is a moſt beautiful Water, in Length about 30 Miles; from that the Onondago River leads to this Lake, the Diſtance about 60 Miles. It is a wide rapid River, full of Riffs, and difficult of Navigation, eſpecially now, as the Water is very low. The Country in general from Schenectady is very good, eſpecially on the Mohawk's River: The Land hereabout is poor and broken, but the View of the Lake is very pleaſant, the Sight is bounded by the Water, which appears like an Ocean. The Troops are not all arrived, but are expected in ſoon; we every Day expect the 44th Regiment from Niagara, which has been relieved by a Battalion of Royal Americans, that marched from Pittſburg by Preſque-Iſle.

Extract of another Letter from Lake Ontario.

"We hear the French Army are entrenched on an Iſland near La Gallette. We are getting every Thing ready as faſt as poſſible to croſs the Lake. This Lake is probably one of the fineſt in the World, it is 150 Miles broad, 270 in Length, and in Time of a Storm, the Waves run as in the main Ocean."

This Day came to Town, Norman Aſh, of Philadelphia, one of the Ship Carpenters hired in His Majeſty's Service, to work on our Shipping at the Lakes. On the 14th of Auguſt, 1756, he was taken Priſoner by the Indians, and continued in Slavery with them three Years and an Half, till he was purchaſed by Governor Vadreuille, and releaſed upon Condition of his remitting the Ranſom Money.

Auguſt 18. The following Veſſels were put up for Boſton, before the Packet ſailed, viz. the Prince Edward, Walker; Genoa Packet, Hooper, ready to ſail; Jupiter Frigate, Bull; Alexander, Atkins; Diamond, Mackey, and Captain Bride.

For Halifax, Thomas and Anne, Littlefair, ready.

For Quebec, Peggy, Pinkham, ready. For New-York, Edward, Davis; Hopewell, Everſon, both ready. Mercury, Davey; Britannia, Tiller; York, Leverence, and Captain Lawrence, will ſail in three Weeks or a Month.

By Yeſterday's Poſt from Albany, we learn, that Part of our Forces moved forward from Oſwego, on the 7th Inſtant, the Remainder on the 10th, and that from Crown-Point on the Eleventh,

The 26th of July, in Lat. 39, Lon. 68, Captain Hogan, from Limerick, ſaw a Snow, which, by her Motions, he had Reaſon to think was a Privateer. Some Days after, Capt. Hogan ſpoke with a Whaling Sloop from Rhode-Iſland, the Maſter of which informed him, that a French Privateer Snow had been ſeen off of this Coaſt.

Arrivals from New-York. Colgan at Hamburgh; Taylor, Morris and Coffee at Amſterdam.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 21.

Advices from Pittſburgh, of the 31ſt ult. mention every Thing going on well there then; that the Day before a Party had gone up the Ohio, in Battoes, to take Poſt at Venango; and that another had ſet off that Day with Cattle for the ſame Place.

From Preſque-Iſle (July 18) we learn, that 400 Royal Americans, who arrived there the 7th of that Month, from Pittſburgh, had embarked for Niagara, in a Number of Whaleboats and Battoes, ſent by General Amherſt for that Purpoſe; which 400, with thoſe that came in theſe Boats, made up 800, and it was thought would give the People at Detroit a good Deal of Uneaſineſs: That the Indians that Way ſeemed much ſurpriſed at the Appearance of our Forces, but uſed them very civilly, and lent them ſeveral Horſes, to ſupply thoſe that tired on the Road: That the Country between Pittſburgh and Preſque-Iſle (Diſtance 140 Miles) was generally hilly, and the Soil but indifferent; but that betwixt Venango and Preſque-Iſle our People met with the fineſt Meadows they had ever ſeen, ſome of them two Miles and a Half long, and a Mile broad, without a Tree or Bruſh, and the Graſs 5 Feet 8 Inches high; and they were told by the Indians, that there were ſuch Savannahs for 20 Miles further up.---The Diſtance from Pittſburgh to Venango 80 Miles.---Our Men are building a Fort at Preſque-Iſle.----The Allegheny is ſaid to be very ſhallow, and hardly navigable for Canoes.

Since the above we have received Letters from Pittſburgh, of the 7th Inſtant, when all was ſtill well there:

The Troops gone up to Quebec from Louiſbourg, with Lord Rollo, are about 1100. They were preparing to blow there the 16th of July, but there was not one Mine finiſhed; and the Preparation, it was thought, would laſt as long as the Seaſon was fit for working.

We hear that one Lewis, of Cheſter County, is committed to Cheſter Goal, for the Murder of his Wife.

ARRIVALS.

From Virginia. *The Randolph, Walker, and Travers, James, at Graveſend; Gildart, Cox, and Two Siſters, Pollard, at Liverpool; Sarah, Perry, at Briſtol; and Jeſſe, Porter, in the Clyde.*

From New-York. *The Falls, M'Kenzie, at Amſterdam; Union Club, Beech, at Briſtol; Audrey, Lawrence, at Deal; and Palford, Miller, at Londonderry.*

From Philadelphia. *The Friendſhip, Falconer, at Dover.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Penelope, Thomas Carpenter, from Africa.
Sloop Seaflower, Peleg Shearman, from Rhode-Iſland.
Sloop Unity, William Stanley, from Salem, in New-Jerſey.
Snow Dunbavin, Edward Welſh, from Ditto.
Sloop Company, Angus Bowies, from St. Chriſtophers.
Ship Sally and Molly, Cooper Polegreen, from Barbados.
Ship Culloden, Richard Williams, from Liverpool.
Brig Neptune, William Pring, from North-Carolina.
Ship Ann and Eliſabeth, Samuel Chancellor, from Tenereiffe.
Brig Induſtry, William Morton, from Newfoundland.
Snow Pemberton, Hugh Vance, from St. Chriſtophers.
Schooner Bredah, Thomas M'Kennie, from Bermuda.
Sloop Morning Star, John David, from New-York.
Brig Shirley, George Houſton, from New-Providence.

OUTWARDS.

Schooner Jolly Robin, William Kidd, for Quebec.
Ship Hercules, Alexander Adams, for Hamburgh.
Ship Union, Patrick Deadey, for Liſbon.
Brig Hannah, Samuel Montgomery, for St. Chriſtophers.
Sloop William's Relief, William Robinſon, for Antigua.
Sloop Seaflower, Conſtant Freeman, for Quebec.
Sloop Phœbe, Eliſha Durfee, for North-Carolina.
Schooner Penelope, Thomas Carpenter, for Rhode-Iſland.
Ship Sally and Molly, Cooper Polgreen, for Barbados.
Ship Prince George, Moſes Rankin, for Ditto.

CLEARED.

Snow Recovery, Daniel Rees, to Antigua.
Sloop Two Siſters, John Peckham, to Halifax.
Sloop Olive Branch, Lemuel Weeks, to Boſton.
Brig Charming Beckey, Robert Patton, to Antigua.
Snow Patty, John Widdett, to Maryland.
Ship Jordan, William Willock, to Antigua.
Ship Eagle, George Hunter, to Newfoundland.
Schooner Pitt, Thomas Carter, to Salem, in New-Jerſey.
Schooner Heſter, Thomas Burt, to Antigua.
Sloop Phœbe, Eliſha Durfee, to North-Carolina.

General Poſt-Office, Philadelphia.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Southern Poſt will, for the future, perform his Stages once a Week in the Summer, and once a Fortnight in the Winter Seaſon. *By Command of the* POST-MASTERS GENERAL,
W. DUNLAP, *Poſt-Maſter.*

The MEMBERS of the
St. ANDREW's SOCIETY,

ARE deſired to attend their Quarterly Meeting, at the *Lodge*, in *Lodge-Alley*, *Second-ſtreet*, on *Monday*, the Firſt Day of *September* next, at Seven o' Clock in the Evening. ROBERT RITCHIE, *Secretary.*

A SINGLE Man that underſtands Fulling Buſineſs, ſuch as Fulling, Dying and Shearing, and inclines to work Journey-work, may meet with good Encouragement by applying to the Subſcriber, living in St. George's Hundred, New-Caſtle County. JOHN ANDERSON. †

CAME to the Plantation of William Phillſon, of East Fallowfield Townſhip, Cheſter County, the 25th of June laſt, A bay Horſe, about 14 Hands high, a natural Pacer, has neither Brand nor Ear-mark. The Owner may have him again, by proving his Property, and paying the Charges. ¶

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA,

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my ſincere Acknowledgments for your Favours paſt, and ſhall be further obliged to you for the Continuance of your VOTES and INTEREST at the next enſuing ELECTION, in Favour of your obliged Friend,

SAMUEL MORRIS, SHERIFF.

By Order of the Commiſſioners for Indian Affairs,

WILL be ſold by publick Vendue, under the Court-houſe, on Wedneſday, the 3d of September next, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, A Parcel of Summer, ſhort Hair, Fall; Indian dreſs'd, ſhav'd and Parchment Deer Skins, Bears, Elks, Panthers, Raccoons, Cats, Otters, &c. and a ſmall Quantity of Beaver, belonging to the Province. J. F. DAVENPORT, Clerk.

Philadelphia, 8th Month (Auguſt) 21, 1760.

STRAYED from the Subſcriber's Paſture, near this City, on the Third Inſtant, A dark brown Mare, about 14 Hands high, no Brand Mark, a few white Hairs on her Shoulder, a natural Pacer, about 7 or 8 Years old. Whoever brings her to the Owner, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges.
JAMES PEMBERTON.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the middle Ferry, about fourteen Days ago, a large deep bodied ſorrel Horſe, with a ſmall Star in his Forehead, paces and trots well. Whoever brings him to GEORGE SMITH's Houſe in Second-ſtreet, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges. ¶

STRAYED or ſtolen from off the Commons of Philadelphia, on the 2d inſt. Auguſt, A black Horſe, 15 Hands high, with narrow Buttocks, has a high Rump, ſhort bob Tail, and carries it very high, one of his hind Foot-locks white, his Mane has been cut on the near Side, and has had 9 or 10 Months Growth, and ſince been clipt juſt before the Shoulders, and on the Pole of his Fore-top, ſome of it hath been cut off cloſe, but the reſt of it hangs long, is a natural Pacer, goes ſtiff and clumſey, ſteps ſhort and low, is duſt, about 12 Years old, and was ſhod before.

Alſo ſtrayed laſt Spring, A red pyed Cow, ſhe was dry, and has been ſeen in Venable's Woods; ſhe is branded on both Horns with the Letters RA in ſeveral Places. Any Perſon that will bring ſaid Horſe and Cow to Richard Arell, in Front-ſtreet, near Pool's Bridge, Philadelphia, ſhall have a Dollar Reward for the Cow, and Ten Shillings for the Horſe, if found within 10 Miles of this City, and if further off Fifteen Shillings for the Cow, and Twenty Shillings for the Horſe, with reaſonable Charges, paid by
RICHARD ARELL. ¶

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, on Sunday laſt, the 17th inſt. Auguſt, A likely Negroe Man, named Friday, about 5 Feet, 8 Inches high, 19 or 20 Years of Age, well-ſet, has a Cut on his left Cheek, and a large one on one of his Arms, under his Clothes, (but not remembered on which:) Had on when he went away, A dark colour'd Jacket, Ozenbrigs Shirt, Thickſet Breeches, blue grey Stockings, and Felt Hat. Whoever brings ſaid Negroe to his Maſter, at the Globe Mill, in the Northern-Liberties, or at his Muſtard Store, in Lætitia-Court, Philadelphia, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by BENJAMIN JACKSON.

N. B. Any Perſon that harbours him will be proſecuted as the Law directs.

JAMES HUMPHREYS,

Notary Public, and Clerk of the Orphans Court, for the City and County of Philadelphia,

IS removed from his Houſe, in Second-ſtreet, to the Houſe where Mr. William Moode lately lived (nearly oppoſite Mr. John Reily's, Conveyancer) in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, in the ſaid City, where he continues to draw Deeds, Mortgages, Leaſes, Wills, and all other Writings, as uſual; and where any Perſon wanting to lend or borrow Money, on Intereſt, upon Mortgage, or any other Security, may be by him aſſiſted therein. Any Perſon who ſhall incline to favour the ſaid James Humphreys with their Buſineſs, may depend on having it done with the utmoſt Accuracy, Secrecy, and Diſpatch.

T. b. c. t. f.

Philadelphia, July 29, 1760.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, about 3 o' Clock, on the 23d Day of Auguſt next, at the Houſe of John Hall, on the Briſtol Road, A Meſſuage, and well improved Plantation, ſituate in Lower Dublin Townſhip, a little Way on the Left-hand, as you go from Philadelphia to Briſtol; bounded by the Lands of ------- Cooper, of John Collet, of Andrew Hannis, and Thomas Criſpin; containing 112 Acres, late the Eſtate of Thomas Ruſh, John Ruſh, and others; taken in Execution by SAMUEL MORRIS, Sheriff.

instant Auguſt, at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, a large and neat Aſſortment of Merchandize.

Hamburgh, May 23. If we take our Meaſures from the vaſt Preparations that we ſee made on all Sides, this cannot fail of being the bloodieſt Campaign that has happened during the War. On the other Hand, the Slowneſs and Caution with which all Parties act, ſeem to indicate that there are ſome Negociations on the Carpet. The News that ſurpriſes moſt is, that the Daniſh Troops in Holſtein have certainly received Orders to hold themſelves in Readineſs to march at a Minute's Warning, which occaſions a Variety of Speculations. The Ruſſians are juſt where they were, and the young Duke of Courland is ſaid to be at the Point of Death.

Lipſtadt, May 23. The Army of the Allies makes a moſt flouriſhing Figure: The Hanoverian, Wolfenbuttle, Saxe-Gotha, and Buckebourg Troops make about 40,000, the Engliſh are 20,000, the Heſſians 24,000, the Troops of Brunſwick 5000, and there are about the like Number of Irregulars. From the Diſpoſitions lately made, it is evident that we ſhall be quickly in Action.

Berlin, May 20. The Forces that are to act this Summer under Prince Henry, in Pomerania and Sileſia, including thoſe at preſent under General Fouquet, and excluſive of the Troops commanded by General Stutterheim, which are to act againſt the Swedes, amount to 60 Battalions, ſix Regiments of Horſe, ſix of Dragoons, and four of Huſſars.

Prince Henry has removed his large Magazines from Colberg to Cuſtrin.

Hamburgh, May 23. It is reported, that the King of Pruſſia, in order to ſave Brandenburgh and Sileſia, offers to yield to the Czarina the Town of Memel and its Territory. If this Ceſſion takes Place, Courland will be wholly ſurrounded by the Empreſs's Dominions.

Peterſburgh, May 6. Pacifick Sentiments begin to be liſtened to. People in general would be glad to ſee an End put to a War that, we are told, hath already coſt the Empire 25 Millions of Rubles, and 400,000 Men.

Hanau, May 20. The Army of the Empire, commanded by the Prince of Deux Ponts, and 24,000 Men of Marſhal Broglio's Army, led by Prince Xavier of Saxony, are on their March to Dreſden; at leaſt they ſeem to take that Route. If this News be confirmed, there will be 50,000 Men more to ſurround the impregnable Camp of Meiſſen, where they propoſe to preſs the Pruſſians ſo cloſe as to ſtifle them. But that theſe 50,000 Men may accompliſh this, the Troops of the allied Army muſt be aſleep, with their Arms acroſs; now we are this Inſtant informed, that a Body detached by the King of Pruſſia, and another by Prince Ferdinand, are marched to oppoſe them.

Frankfort, May 26. The Wirtemberg Troops which have been hitherto in the Pay of France, are actually on their March to return to Swabia. They will reach Stutgard on the 2d of June. The Cauſe of their Retreat is differently talked of.

Liege, May 24. The French Regiments in this Country ſucceſſively leave it; we ſhall ſoon get rid of them all. Laſt Monday 40 Boats, with Artillery, Bombs and Balls, for the French Army in the Lower Rhine, went down the Meuſe.

Naples, May 6. The 6000 Men that are raiſing in this Kingdom, are to be at the Diſpoſal of the King of Spain. We hear that a Treaty of Commerce is concluded between the Courts of Madrid and Peterſburgh.

Toulon, May 21. Our Court hath purchaſed of the Genoeſe a ſecond Ship of War of 64 Guns.

Franefort, May 26. We have juſt received Advice, that the Troops of Wirtemberg are called Home by the Duke their Sovereign.

Paris, May 24. Mr. Macarty, who was to ſail from Breſt with three Frigates, and 1200 Regular Troops, has received Counter Orders. The Court has received Advice from Martinico, dated the 28th of March, that that Iſland is provided with Stores of all Kinds, by the Captures made by its Privateers. The 17th Inſtant, it was reſolved, in the Council of State, to borrow 30 Millions of Livres, on the Revenues of the Poſt-Offices, at three per Cent. the Capital to be reimburſed in 12 Years, at the Rate of two Millions and an Half annually, in the Form of Lottery. Theſe 30 Millions are appropriated to diſcharge the Navy Debt.

Hague, May 30. *By Letters from the Army at Fritzlar, of the 23d Inſtant, we are informed, that the Campaign had been opened by the Defeat of the French Garriſon at Butzbach the Day before. Colonel Luckner was detached from General Imhoff's Camp at Kirchhayn, on the 23d at Night, and on the 24th at Noon, he fell in with a French Patrole, who gave the Alarm; whereupon the Garriſon of Butzbach, conſiſting of Piquets, to the Number of 500 Men, under Brigadier Waldener, fled from thence, but were purſued, and overtaken near a Wood, where about 100 were made Priſoners, with 4 Officers; the reſt were either cut to Pieces, or diſperſed. Thoſe who fled to Friedberg, gave the Alarm there ſo ſtrongly, that the French Commander, as we hear, thought proper to ſet Fire to the great Magazine there; but at Night, when he ſaw the Allies were retired, he gave Orders for the extinguiſhing it as faſt as poſſible.*

Marſhal Broglio has left his Head Quarters ſooner than was expected; and it is reckoned that the greateſt Part of the French Army will be aſſembled near Friedberg by this Time, at which Place their Head Quarters were to be.

Upon the Lower Rhine nothing has yet paſſed. General Sporcken had ſtill his Head Quarters at Dulmen. The Accounts from the King of Pruſſia and Prince Henry, are ſtill unintereſting, every thing remaining in thoſe Parts in the ſame Situation. The Army of the Empire occupies four different Camps, between Bareuth and Konigſhofen, and is waiting for its Artillery and Pontoons.

LONDON.

May 27. *A Mail from New-York arrived Yeſterday at the General Poſt-Office, in 20 Days Paſſage from thence to Penzance. The Packet was chaſed for ſome Time by two French Privateers, but ſhe falling in with His Majeſty's Ship the Stag, gave her Intelligence, and ſhe purſued the Privateers.*

May 31. A Rumour prevails, as if the Acceſſion of Denmark to the Treaty concluded between the Courts of Peterſburgh and Stockholm is upon certain Conditions, that have a Tendency to a general Peace.

There is great Talk of a Peace being near at hand, under the Mediation of the King of Spain. It is ſaid, that of all our Conqueſts Senegal and Goree only are demanded; in Return for which Montreal, in North-America, is to be ceded to us.

On the 9th Inſtant died at his Seat at Hernhuth, in Luſatia, in the 60th Year of his Age, Count Nicholas Lewis, of Zinzendorff, Founder and Head of the Sect of Herenhutters or Moravians.

The William and Martha, Capt. Cuſtens, from Yarmouth to Philadelphia, was taken the 8th of April by a French Privateer of 14 Guns, in Lat. 47. Long. 27. The Captain, and all the Crew, were put on board the Privateer, except the Mate, who gives this Account from the Groyne, where the Ship was carried in.

A very large Fleet is collecting at Portſmouth and Plymouth, to be ready to put to Sea upon the ſhorteſt Notice.

June 3.

Yeſterday an Account came from Germany, that General Luckner had ſurpriſed the Town of Butzbach, in Heſſe-Caſſel, garriſoned by 500 French, and had taken and killed a great Number, burnt their Magazines, and carried off a great Booty.

Extract of a Letter from Cologne, May 13.

"Will there be a Peace or not? is the Queſtion every Body is continually aſking, and to which it is not eaſy to give a proper Anſwer. Several Miniſters, Men of Penetration, thought it certain a Month ago. They afterwards were of Opinion that it would be deferred for ſome Time. Ten Days ago they again thought it on the Point of being ſigned. The moſt general Reaſoning on this Subject is to the following Effect.

'The Engliſh, to ſave the King of Pruſſia, made Overtures for a Peace. The French, who have no leſs Need of a Peace, ſaid publickly that the Propoſals of the Engliſh were reaſonable, and would be agreed to. The Engliſh imagined the Thing concluded, and thereupon delayed ſending the Reinforcements to Germany. They were amuſed on this Head (as they themſelves had amuſed the Enemy in 1755, in relation to America) by the French, who in the mean while were moſt diligent in taking proper Meaſures for recruiting their Troops, buying up Horſes to remount the Cavalry, &c. It is very apparent, that if the Engliſh had ſent over their Troops ſix Weeks ſooner, Prince Ferdinand would have been able to ſtrike ſome Blow, which might have accelerated a Peace between France and England; and his Highneſs, in that Caſe, might have turned towards Saxony, to ſecond the King of Pruſſia, whereas, at preſent, he can ſcarce act offenſively, and the two Armies will remain inactive. As to the reſt, it is ſtill certain that France deſires a Peace; but by gaining Time ſhe has put herſelf in a Condition of obtaining more advantageous Terms, if not for herſelf, at leaſt for the Houſe of Auſtria, by rendering the King of Pruſſia's Condition more critical. Had the French ſigned the Preliminaries laſt Month, as the Engliſh abſolutely believed they would, Prince Ferdinand would be at this Time marching againſt the Army of the Empire and the Auſtrians. The Difference is very great; the French Army is now formed; it is numerous, and in good Condition.'

Count Zinzendorff, whilſt he eſtabliſhed a Community of Goods among his Followers, got into his Poſſeſſion Money enough to leave to his Heirs an Eſtate of £ 7000 Sterling a Year.

June 5. The Duke of Wirtemberg returned to his Capital on the 29th of May. His Troops are filing off into his own Dominions, where, it is ſaid, a Neutrality will be proclaimed; and it is believed his Example will make a great Impreſſion upon ſome of his Neighbours.

We learn by the Priſoners of the Store-ſhips taken by the Argo, and brought into Plymouth, that the Diadem, lately attacked, had a Million of Livres, between 40 and 50,000 l. Sterling, on board, for the Uſe of the Iſland of Martinico.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, May 27.

"This Republic furniſhes at preſent nothing of Moment. The Friends of Auſtria are ſtill at great Pains to diſcover the true Motives of the Count d'Affry's Tour to Paris; but they have learnt nothing more, than that it relates to Peace."

A Letter received at the Hague from Peterſburgh, dated May 6, ſays: "Notwithſtanding the repeated Aſſurances which the Empreſs hath given the Empreſs Queen, that her Troops ſhould act ſo vigorouſly, in Concert with the Auſtrians, that the King of Pruſſia ſhould be humbled before the End of the Campaign, the political Syſtem of this Court is not ſo ſteadily fixed, as not to be ſhaken. It is even ſaid that Mr. Keith, the Britiſh Miniſter, hath found Means to gain two of the Empreſs's principal Favourites. If this Miniſter hath not been able intirely to detach this Court from its Allies, he hath at leaſt ſucceeded ſo far, as not only to retard the Settling of the Plan of Operations, but alſo to prevent a Body of 20,000 Ruſſians from joining General Laudohn, as was agreed on by that Plan. General Soltikoff's long Stay here (the Day of his Departure is not yet fixed) and the Difficulties ſtarted by the Czarina, with regard to the Operations of the enſuing Campaign, clearly ſhew that Mr. Keith hath made conſiderable Progreſs, and that the Syſtem of our Court is very wavering. The Auſtrian Party ſay that our Miniſtry are ready to ſell themſelves to the higheſt Bidder. Others alledge, that the immenſe Sums expended already by the Empreſs in this War, and the Dilatorineſs of her High Allies, in paying the promiſed Subſidies, occaſion their preſent Irreſolution."

Letters from Paris, of the 23d ult. aſſure, that the moſt poſitive Orders had been ſent to the Marſhal Duke de Broglio, and the Count de St. Germain, not to go on any Enterpriſe till they ſhould receive freſh Orders; but, in the mean Time, to hold themſelves prepared for all Events, to be ready to give the Enemy a proper Reception. This gives People at Paris additional Ground to believe that a Peace is near. Another Thing which keeps up their Hopes of it is, that the Court doth not ſeem at all uneaſy about the Expeditions of the Engliſh againſt their Coaſts.

Letters from Hamburgh of the 24th tell us, that according to their laſt Accounts from Saxony, the two Armies were ſo advantageouſly poſted, that neither could attack the other, without riſking a fatal Defeat; and that the Pruſſians were poſted in ſuch a Manner, that the Auſtrians, inſtead of being able to do any Thing againſt Sileſia, would think themſelves happy if they could cover Bohemia.

Laſt Sunday Night an Order went down from the Admiralty to the Navy-office, to procure, with all poſſible Diligence, Tranſport Veſſels to carry over 2000 Horſe to the Allied Army.

By Letters from Madrid, of the 6th ult. there is an Account, that the Fleets under the Command and Convoy of Don Carlos Reggio, were then ready to put to Sea with the firſt fair Wind.

CAME to the Subſcriber, living in Straſburgh Township Lancaſter County, A ſmall Iron grey Horſe, no Brand, trots and paces, about 7 or 8 Years old. The Owner coming, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have him again.

† JOHN SHIRTS.

To be SOLD by

DANIEL RUNDLE,

At his Store in Front-ſtreet, near the Corner of Walnut-ſtreet, very cheap for ready Money or ſhort Credit,

A VARIETY of European and India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon; Madeira Wine, Teneriffe and white Wines by the Pipe, Hogſhead or Quarter Caſk; Rum, Melaſſes, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Pipes by the Cheſt, Tincey Silver and Gold Lace, Turpentine, 10, 12, and 20d Nails.

NOTICE is hereby given, That

EDWARD MEREFIELD, and Co.

Have erected a TOBACCO MANUFACTORY, in Fourth-ſtreet, near the ACADEMY, in PHILADELPHIA,

WHERE all Perſons, who ſhall pleaſe to favour them with their Cuſtom, may depend on being ſerved with the beſt TOBACCO of all Kinds, either Wholeſale or Retail, at reaſonable Rates.

*** Said MEREFIELD had the ſole Management of the TOBACCO BUSINESS near ſix Years for his Son-in-Law JOHN FRANKS. §

To be *SOLD,*

A PLANTATION, containing 180 Acres of extraordinary good Land, about 60 of which is cleared, a ſmall Orchard thereon, well watered, and extraordinary well timbered, with white Oak, black Oak and Poplar, and a noble Conveniency for building of a Saw-mill, and a fine conſtant Stream and Fall as could with for.---The Place is ſituated in Mill Creek Hundred, in New-Caſtle County, within two Miles of White-clay Creek Landing, 6 Miles from Wilmington, and not more then Half a Mile from James Walker's Tavern; there will be a long Time given to pay the Money, if required, and may be ſold together, or in two Parts, or more. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be informed of the Title and Terms by applying to Samuel Aſhmed, living in Newport, or to the Subſcriber, living in Cæcil County, Maryland, near Eliſha Hughes's Tavern. THOMAS UNDERHILL.

N. B. The Subſcriber has an extraordinary Plantation to lett; it is in good Repair, ſituated in Cæcil County, Maryland, on the main Branch of North-Eaſt, and about 5 Miles from the Head of North-Eaſt River, and 6 from Charles-Town, a fine healthy pleaſant Situation; 170 Acres of cleared Land, 80 Acres of which is good rich Meadow, and moſt Part may be watered; a good Stone Houſe, two Stories high, and a Frame Ditto, with a good Cellar under each, an excellent good Spring, handy to the Houſes, and other neceſſary Buildings, as Kitchens, and 3 good large Houſes for Hay; a good Orchard of about 200 bearing Apple Trees; the Paſtures and Fields watered in the drieſt Summers with Springs The ſaid Place will be lett either by Shares or otherwiſe. Any Perſon bringing a good Recommendation of himſelf and Family, may have ſaid Place on reaſonable Terms for the Space of 7 Years, more or leſs. Enquire of Thomas Underhill, on the Premiſes. ¶

RUN away from the Subſcriber, about the 7th of April laſt, A convict Servant Man, named John Baker, but had a forged Paſs, and called himſelf John Laws; he was born in the Weſt of England, and ſpeaks much on that Dialect; has black Hair, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, of a ſwarthy Complexion, and is a Blackſmith by Trade. Had on, and took with him, A Dove coloured Broadcloth Coat and Breeches, almoſt new. He was ſeen at Buſſel-Town about the 18th of July, and it is likely has altered his Clothes. Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and brings him to his Maſter, in Baltimore County, ſhall have Six Piſtoles Reward, and if ſecured in any Goal Three Piſtoles, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

CHARLES RIDGLEY. † 8 W.

EIGHT PISTOLES REWARD.

RUN away from Curtis's Creek Iron-works, in Anne-Arundel County, Two Convict Servant Men, viz. John Collins, about 23 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, pitted with the Small-Pox, of a ſwarthy Complexion, has ſhort black Hair, which he combs back, has a pert Look, and ſpeaks a little in the Weſt Country Dialect. Thomas Cooper, about 26 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 3 Inches high, of a fair Complexion, wears long black ſtrait Hair, which he ties behind, is pitted with the Small-Pox, and has loſt one or two of his upper Jaw Teeth, and is an Engliſhman.

They had on, and took with them, A blue German Serge Coat, with Mohair Buttons, one brown Cloth Waiſtcoat, without Sleeves, a Pair of blue Broadcloth Breeches, a brown Thickſet Coat, Sailors Trowſers, white and Check Shirts, two new Felt Hats, and ſundry other Clothes. It is ſuppoſed they have an old Silver Watch and ſome Money with them. Whoever takes up and ſecures the above Servants, ſo as their Maſter may have them again, ſhall have Six Piſtoles Reward; and if taken out of the Province, Eight Piſtoles, and reaſonable Charges, if brought home, paid by CALEB DORSEY.

N. B. Thomas Cooper has changed his Name ſeveral Times, and now goes by that of John Allen. ¶

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from Glaſgow and Liverpool, and to be ſold at the loweſt rates, for caſh or ſhort credit, by

SPEIR and STUART,

At their ſtore on Mr. Fiſhburn's wharff, nearly oppoſite to Meſſieurs Uſher and Mitchell's ſtore, in Water-ſtreet, below Walnut-ſtreet,

A LARGE quantity of ozenbrigs, 3-qr. 7-8ths, yard and yard and 3-8ths cotton and linen checks, a variety of check handkerchiefs, thickſets, mohair, metal, twiſt and horn buttons, common mohair and ſilk twiſt, white and brown thread ſtockings, yarn ditto, Kilmarnock blue caps, beſt Dundee coloured threads, kenting handkerchiefs, womens ruffles, a large aſſortment of plain, ſpotted, ſtriped and flowered lawns and gauzes, Scotch white thread from No. 9 to 64, an aſſortment of bed-tick, plain, figured and flowered lawn and gauze, bordered handkerchiefs, a variety of Highland, lettered, ſtriped and ſcarlet garters, Manchester ſtriped tapes, broad and narrow white ditto, bobbins, worſted bindings, womens thread and worſted mitts, ſtock tapes, cotton and thread laces, a variety of ribbons, broad and common gimps, Scotch plad, ivory and horn combs, white metal, block tin, braſs, copper and ſteel ſhoe and knee buckles, piſtol capt and cuttoe knives, ſplit bone and buck handled table knives, butchers and ſhoemakers ditto, Barlow, buffaloe, braſs handled and common pen-knives, ſciſſars, razors, plain and lettered ſnuff boxes, Scotch ſnuff, ſilver watches, watch hooks, chains, keys and ſeals of different kinds, men and womens braſs and iron thimbles, a choice parcel of Scotch barley, needles and pins, cork ſcrews and gimblets, powder and ſhot, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. All perſons indebted to JAMES STUART, or to SPEIR and STUART, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any accounts againſt them to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted. T. b. c.

Pennſylvania, ſſ.

THERE being an over Proportion of Silver in the GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE of this Province, for ſinking the ſeveral Sums appointed by Law, the Truſtees requeſt the Public to bring in their Pennſylvania Money into the ſaid Office, to be exchanged for Silver; without which it will be impracticable, before the next Settlement of the public Accounts, to ſink what the Law directs ſo to be. And the Delinquents in ſaid Office are once more deſired to diſcharge their reſpective Mortgages, by Payments or Renewal. T. b. c. 6 W.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market.*